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Jap Rugs, size 2½x5.
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Jap Mats, size 1½x3.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 85. MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IN CAMP AT CANTON.

Coxey's Army of Seventy Tramps Goes Eight Miles.

START MADE AT NOON.

Forlorn Aggregation at the Mercy of Wind and Snow.

FOOD AND SHELTER SCARCE.

Farcical Movement Dignified by a Letter from Senator Stewart.

ROAD TIED UP BY GEN. FRY'S ARMY

MASSILLON, O., March 25.—[Special.]—Seventy tramps without clothes enough among them to wad a gun marched out of Massillon today. This is the exact numerical strength of Coxey's great army of the commonweal. Tonight it is encamped at Canton, eight miles from its starting place. It is bitterly cold, a snow-storm is raging, and the unlucky troops have no shelter but a tattered tent. There is no bedding but straw, not a blanket in the outfit, nothing to eat but crackers, and nothing to drink but tea.

Nearly a hundred men went under canvas at Massillon last night, but before midnight thirty had sought warmer quarters in the town lock-up. That little experience seemed enough for the thirty, for they did not march today. Windy Oliver failed to sound the reveille at 6 o'clock, but the seventy cold, stiffened men turned out of the straw at that time. Carl Browne had given the unfortunates a two hours' dose of his ghastly panorama of national banks before they went to bed, and they got another hour of this before breakfast this morning. Then tea, soda crackers, and words of advice were dealt out, and the work of taking down the big tent was begun. To assist in this came a canvasman who was formerly with a circus. He had been generally regarded as a reformed convert to the Coxey army until the tent-pole fell this morning. The tent-pole hit the canvasman and all doubts about him were at once cleared up. He is not reformed.

About this time there came a freight train headed for Chicago. It was making time and the aggregation of hoboes eyed it wistfully. The engineer saw the crowd and, probably wishing to see the camp, slowed up his train. "Come on, boys, let's shake this push and make Chicago," shouted a tramp, and in a second twenty men were wildly racing along the cinder beds for the train. In vain Carl Browne tried to stem the tide of desertion. Soda crackers and tea had not been inducement enough for these "commonwealers," and they forsook the army. By twos and threes men dropped into camp later until the army's strength had again raised to seventy men. It never got beyond it, and it probably never will.

Coxey Greets His Army.

At 8 o'clock Coxey himself arrived in camp with a miscellaneous outfit of horses and men. The next four hours were spent in getting the hoboes into line and in packing up. The sky was leaden and a keen wind swept across what by courtesy was called Camp Concord. As the time went on spectators in droves came down to the grounds until nearly 2,000 people were present. Two more wagons were added to the lone commissary wagon. Into one were loaded the canvas, poles, and stakes of the tents. The other was the band-wagon. This is the vehicle which has been described as the "gorgeously decorated and made-to-order band-wagon." The reality is a little disappointing. It is a farmer's cart and a small one at that. There is a narrow plank seat on each side and the whole is covered with black oil cloth. The unlucky musicians have to sit facing one another, and so narrow is the cart that the trombone player had to cut a square hole through the opposite side of the oilcloth before he could handle his instrument. The day being cold the front and end curtains were closely drawn and in that space of ten feet by five a dozen unlucky musicians blew tunes down one another's throats.

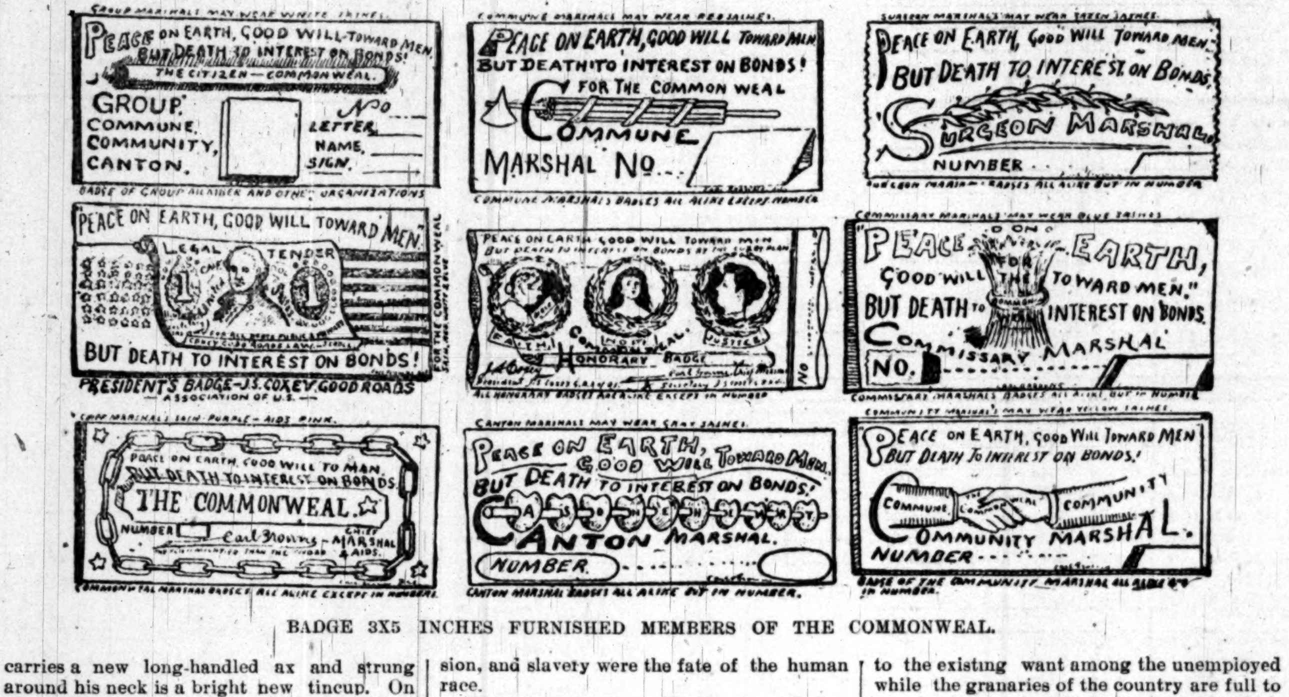
Compliments of
J S Coxey
Massillon Ohio
March 14 1894
To Chicago Tribune

At 11:45 o'clock the army had got so tired of waiting that its leaders determined to make a start, so "Windy" Oliver, the amateur bugler, was ordered to sound "boots and saddles." "Windy" had staid up in the hotel yard most of the night to practice that particular call. At 2 o'clock a delegation of exasperated correspondents who wanted to sleep armed themselves with sundry bottles and went to the yard. Thirty minutes later the bottles were empty and there was peace. Thus it was that the call for "boots and saddles" fell on dull ears this morning. "Windy" could not sit on a horse much less blow a bugle call. So the "army of the commonweal" moved unheralded.

This was the order of march:

The Order of the Start.

Carl Browne on a white cart-horse.
"Windy" Oliver, waving his bugle and trying to sing.
Jesse Coxey, dressed in a blue army coat and gray army trousers, wearing an army cap with the initials C. A. upon it. He rode one of Coxey's $10,000 blooded horses.
"Cyclone" Kirkland, astrologer to the expedition, on a bay mule of the vintage of '65.
"The banner of Christ," carried by a tramp in a ragged coat and a plush hat.
Various "banners" carried with easy familiarity by various bums.
One farm wagon, containing what was alleged to be a band and Gen. Jacob Sechler Coxey himself and the "loudest colored man in the world" riding in a buggy drawn by a bay team.
Mrs. Coxey, her sister, Miss Jones, and Jesse Coxey Jr. riding in a buggy.
"Weary" Iler, in a sombrero driving Carl Browne's Panorama of Horrors.
Louis Schmidt, "The Great Unknown," clothed in dignity and a yachting cap, mounted on one of Coxey's blooded horses.
Seventy tough-looking hobos, being the rank and file of Coxey's great army of the Commonweal.
Platoon of 43 newspaper correspondents.
A following of 2,000 grinning people mounted, in buggies, and on foot.
As a side show Honoré J. Jaxon of Chicago, Professional North-American Indian.


GROUP MARSHALS MAY WEAR WHITE SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS!
THE CITIZEN—COMMONWEAL
GROUP. COMMUNE. COMMUNITY. CANTON.
No. LETTER. NAME. SIGN.
BADGE OF GROUP ALL ALIKE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
COMMUNE MARSHALS MAY WEAR RED SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS!
FOR THE COMMON WEAL
COMMUNE MARSHAL No.
COMMUNE MARSHALS BADGES ALL ALIKE EXCEPT NUMBER
SURGEON MARSHALS MAY WEAR GREEN SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS
SURGEON MARSHAL
NUMBER
SURGEON MARSHALS BADGES ALL ALIKE BUT IN NUMBER
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN
LEGAL TENDER
BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS!
FOR THE COMMONWEAL
PRESIDENT'S BADGE—J.S. COXEY GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION OF U.S.
PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS
FAITH HOPE JUSTICE
HONORARY BADGE
No.
ALL HONORARY BADGES ALL ALIKE EXCEPT IN NUMBER
COMMISSARY MARSHALS MAY WEAR BLUE SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN." BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS.
COMMISSARY MARSHAL
NO.
COMMISSARY MARSHALS BADGES ALL ALIKE BUT IN NUMBER
CHIEF MARSHALS SASH PURPLE—AIDS PINK
PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MAN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS
THE COMMONWEAL
NUMBER
Carl Browne CHIEF MARSHAL & AIDS
COMMONWEAL MARSHALS BADGES ALL ALIKE EXCEPT IN NUMBERS
CANTON MARSHALS MAY WEAR GRAY SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS!
CANTON MARSHAL
NUMBER
CANTON MARSHAL BADGES ALL ALIKE BUT IN NUMBER
COMMUNITY MARSHALS MAY WEAR YELLOW SASHES
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN BUT DEATH TO INTEREST ON BONDS!
COMMUNE COMMONWEAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY MARSHAL
NUMBER
BADGE OF THE COMMUNITY MARSHAL ALL ALIKE BUT IN NUMBER

BADGE 3X5 INCHES FURNISHED MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEAL.

Jaxon's Unique Appearance.

The colored flag-bearer of the outfit is Jasper Johnson of Buchanan, W. Va. Jasper has already proved somewhat restive under restraint, and yesterday received one of Carl Browne's orders with the retort: "And I s'pose you'll be wanting me to chop wood next." Honore J. Jaxon is a sight for gods and men. Around a black Prince Albert coat he has girded a gayly beaded Indian belt. Rolled up and hung crosswise over his shoulder are two gray blankets. Under his arm he carries a new long-handled ax and strung around his neck is a bright new tincup. On his feet are moccasins and on his head a white Fedora hat. This was his array when he marched in solitary grandeur down the main street of Canton today. To say he created a sensation would be putting it too mildly. But Jaxon didn't mind; with head erect and a long, swinging step he marched down a lane of jeering humanity seeming oblivious of criticism. Jaxon is traveling by himself. He declares he prefers to make the trip that way, but there is more than a suspicion that he is "sore" on the "army" because it won't let him talk. So he is making the march in what he calls "Indian style," going into camp in his blankets wherever night finds him, and cutting down somebody else's trees for firewood.

After the flag-bearer came Carl Browne in a fringed horsehide coat. He was mounted on a magnificent white Percheron stallion belonging to Coxey. The only blemish upon the horse was its rider. It is a painful fact that Carl Browne can't ride. As the Percheron has an action like a water-wheel, Carl Browne looks acutely miserable. He joggled disconsolately up and down the line during the afternoon, and when at night he came in to supper at the Hurford House he sat down with great circumspection.

"Bums" Comprise the Outfit.

"Windy" Oliver distinguished himself by falling asleep and off his horse at the same time. As for the army itself it was made up of typical bums. With coat collars turned up and hands buried deep in trouser pockets, they slouched along hoping for nothing but a meal at the other end. Not a man in the crowd possessed a vest, a dollar, or a shave. People along the route took one look at the outfit and then hurriedly drove their chickens into the fowl house. As the procession wound up the hill towards Reedurban the wind got a sweep at the thinly clad "troops" that made them cower under shelter of the wagons. They were beginning to experience some of the hardships of the march and they did not appear to like it.

At Reedurban, four miles out, a halt was made, a meager supply of sandwiches was given out, and what was called an organization was perfected. Today's array is henceforth to be known as the "Chicago commune," and other groups if they join will be named according to their towns. Then the march to Canton was resumed. After a parade through the town the "army" went into camp on the fair grounds and an engraved goose egg with which Coxey had been presented was put on exhibition. Then the two tents were put up, the big one for the "army" and a little one for the officers. As soon as the straw was spread twenty of the "army" kicked on their quarters and in default of better applied for and got lodgings in the town jail. This was fortunate, because there was barely enough for the remaining fifty to eat. Bread and cheese and about two gallons of coffee was all the "army" had to eat. Carl Browne issued orders that no newspaper men should be admitted to the big tent under any circumstances. Then he proceeded to give out glowing stories of contributions by citizens of coffee, bread, cake, and meat and described the great spread in the tent. Unfortunately for this story some of the correspondents did get into the tent and talked with the men.

Men Have Little to Eat.

"Dere ain't no fun or grub in dis crowd, anyhow," was the way one of the men en route to repeal interest on bonds expressed the situation. "All we've got has been cold chuck, and I'm going to shake the outfit if they don't do better pretty quick."

Late last night Carl Browne issued Marshal's Order No. 3. It is rather long-winded and recites what he is pleased to call "the triumphant successes of the day." He bids his followers not to fear the gibes and jeers of "a partisan press," but to set their faces steadily to Washington. Louis Schmidt is again to be marshal of the day. This is the man who steadily refuses to give his right name and wants to pose as "the great unknown." Tomorrow reveille will sound at 7 o'clock if "Windy" is able to blow it. Breakfast will be at 8 and camp will break at 11 o'clock. Then the commonweal will march to Louisville, six miles away, hold a meeting and camp there over night.

It is a significant fact that while straw and a circus tent are good enough shelter for the "army" with bread and cheese for sustenance, its officers get the best rooms and meals the local hotels can give, and Coxey pays the bills.

Coxey's Property in Danger.

In contradiction of the general belief that Coxey is wealthy the report was made tonight that Coxey will be obliged to pay a heavy mortgage on the stallion Acolyte by next Wednesday or suffer foreclosure. He bought the horse from Col. James E. Pepper of Kentucky for $40,000 and paid $16,000 cash. A son of Col. Pepper was in Massillon last Monday and gave notice, so the report goes, that ample security would have to be given for the debt of $24,000 or there would be legal proceedings Wednesday. The mortgage is said to include much of Coxey's property, as well as the horse.

SENATOR STEWART WRITES TO COXEY

Advises the Commonweal to March to the Polls and Not to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada sent the following letter to J. S. Coxey, commander of the army of the commonweal:

"The preservation of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness was intrusted to the people under the Constitution of the United States. A free ballot was the means by which the sovereign people could retain the rights acquired by the patriots who gained the independence and established the Government of the United States. There was a time when the ballot placed the control of the government in Washingtons, Jeffersons, Jacksons, and Lincolns. Such use of the ballot sent terror and dismay to tyrants, despots, and plundering oligarchies throughout the world. The enemies of justice and human rights predicted that the success of the ballot was temporary; that man was not capable of self-government. The destruction of ancient republics and the repeated failures of the people to govern themselves were cited in proof of their contention that despotism, oppression, and slavery were the fate of the human race.

"There have been no Washingtons, Jeffersons, Jacksons, or Lincolns elected President of the United States in two decades. A soulless despot of alien origin is monarch of the commercial world. His name is Money. His instruments of oppression are banks and bonds. His servants are administrative and legislative bodies. The army you are collecting used the ballot to put the army, the navy, and the Treasury Department under the control of banks and bondholders and place in the halls of Congress representatives to do the bidding of money-changers.

"The ides of November are approaching. An opportunity for the people to strike for liberty will again be presented. The old parties which have surrendered the rights of the people to the rule of concentrated capital will ask for a renewal of their lease of power at the ballot-box. Every movement of the people to obtain relief outside of the forms of law will be denounced as anarchy. The purse strings of the Nation are held by Congress at the dictation of the administration, and the President is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States. The attempt of a starving multitude to march to Washington will furnish an excuse for using the power of the governments of the States and of the United States to put down anarchy and insurrection. The vigor with which the laws will be executed against starving people will be an argument in the next election for continuing in power concentrated capital as a necessary for the maintenance of law and order. The sufferings of the people are the result of electing the men to office who do the bidding of the money powers which by legislation and administration have destroyed more than one-half of the metallic money of the world and cornered the other half. Twenty years of uninterrupted rule of banks and bondholders have concentrated the wealth of the world in the hands of the few and enabled them to seize the telegraph, the press, and nearly every other avenue through which the people can obtain information of the cunning devices by which the parasites absorb what the masses produce.

Compliments of
Carl Browne
to Chicago Tribune
March 11/94

Must Fight at the Ballot-Box.

"There is only one battlefield where the forces of liberty and equality can meet and overthrow the enemy of human rights. There is no law now on the statute books authorizing the President of the United States to march an army against the people at the ballot-box. Every attempt to place the ballot under the control of Federal authority has thus far been successfully resisted. Let your army be reinforced by the millions of the unemployed and by the wealth producers of the Nation and be thoroughly mobilized for the battle in November, when a victory for the rights of man against the despotism of banks and bonds is possible.

"Abandon the folly of marching an unarmed multitude of starving laborers against the modern appliances of war under the control of a soulless money trust. Such folly will augment the power of the oppressor and endanger the safety of the ballot itself. Disorder is all that is required to insure the supremacy of the armed forces of the money powers at the polls. The Constitution of the United States is our charter of liberty. It has been subverted by an oligarchy of concentrated wealth. False agents of the people have betrayed their trust and brought misery and want when abundance and prosperity seemed assured. Traitors to human rights have usurped the power of the government through the machinery of party and the arts of demagogues. Hurl them from power. Trust no man who has once deceived you. Let the Government of the United States administer for and not against the people. Use the ballot to protect liberty, justice, and equal rights, and not to elevate to power the agents of banks and bonds to perpetuate the rule of an oligarchy of wealth."

ROAD TIED UP BY GEN. FRYE'S ARMY.

They Take Possession of a Southern Pacific Train and Then Stop Traffic.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 25.—[Special.]—Gen. Frye and his industrial army of 700 men are camped on the prairie at Finley, 400 miles west of here. The Southern Pacific freight train crews refuse to haul the men, acting upon instructions of the officials of the road. The army threw a switch at Finley and caused a train to run into the siding. They then boarded the train and the conductor hauled them to Finley, where the train was tied up. All east-bound freight traffic has been suspended on account of the army and an effort is being made to starve them out.

Gen. Frye is due to arrive here early in the morning. Charles Mierow, the Populist leader of Southwest Texas, today received a copy of an official circular issued by Gen. Frye to Congress in which attention is called to the existing want among the unemployed while the granaries of the country are full to overflowing, and asking in the name of his army, which he says will number 4,000,000, the appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to be expended in national improvements, such as building irrigation canals and improving harbors and rivers.

SUPPORTERS AT ALLIANCE PLEASED.

They Think a Start with Seventy Men Is a Satisfactory Record.

ALLIANCE, O., March 25.—[Special.]—The supporters of the commonweal in this city manifested considerable enthusiasm today when the news reached here that the army had taken up its line of march with seventy men in line. They argue that if seventy marchers could be induced to join the ranks on a stormy day like this a great increase may be expected with pleasant weather and the unbounded enthusiasm which is sure to follow so auspicious a beginning. They profess to believe that the success of the commonweal, numerically at least, is already assured.

There have been few new developments in the situation here. Provisions for the army are still coming in and an abundant supply is now almost assured. Charles Jenkins, late candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket, was here last night. In answer to an inquiry he expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the movement. Jenkins will address the army either at Canton or Louisville tomorrow, and as he is a speaker of considerable force his remarks are expected to arouse the marchers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He will accompany the army a part of the way at least. D. W. Smith, the jeweler, has declined the offer of one of Coxey's blooded horses on which to make the journey, and declares his intention of marching with the rank and file on foot. A prominent railroad man here is authority for the statement that Coxey had asked him what time the trains left Alliance for the West, remarking that he would probably be compelled to leave the commonweal temporarily at this place in order to attend a horse sale at Chicago in which he was interested.

Already stragglers are beginning to arrive here to witness the advent of the commonweal Tuesday afternoon, and if reports are to be credited the city will be overrun with visitors Tuesday morning. Mayor Excell, while not anticipating an outbreak, as a precautionary measure will swear in a large number of extra police, and the slightest breach of the peace will land the offender promptly in the city prison. The cold weather has had the effect of cooling the enthusiasm of several heretofore warm adherents of the cause, and the number who will now join the army here cannot even be conjectured at this writing.

SERIOUS SETBACK TO GEN. COXEY.

Citizen Train Refuses an Offer to Lead in "Well Chosen" Words.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—Citizen George Francis Train has refused an invitation of Gen. Coxey, the commander of the great army of unwashed now gathered at Canton, O., to act as the leader. The telegram received this morning read as follows:

Will you lead the march on to Washington?

Citizen Train pondered a little while and then sent this reply:

No; President, Congress, gold, sugar-crats absorb Anarchism; shooting Niagara Falls; evolution sighted; ballots, not bullets.

Many interpretations might be put upon the answer, but Citizen Train is evidently much opposed to the proposed invasion of the Capitol, inasmuch as he refers contemptuously to Gen. Coxey as an Anarchist.

MILWAUKEE MAY FURNISH AID.

Contingent of 300 Promised to Join the Coxey Army.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—Milwaukee will be represented by a contingent numbering about 300 in the "On to Washington" march of Coxey's commonweal if the hopes are realized of Henry Holsman, who has taken on himself the duty of organizing and marshaling the Milwaukee communes. Holsman, who claims to be an ex-officer of the German army, tonight issued a call to the unemployed of Milwaukee and vicinity who wish to join the commonweal to meet in the Fourth Ward Park in front of the St. Paul depot Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the march. Mr. Holsman says he is confident that in this vicinity there are more than 300 men who will join in the march, and that if the railroads are properly approached they will furnish the men with transportation to join Coxey's forces. He says the commune which will be organized here will be orderly and will be thoroughly disciplined, so that it will commit no ravages in the country through which it will pass. He does not say how he is to provide provisions for his army, but has faith that some way of providing for the men will be furnished so that they will not have to forage. Robert Schilling, Henry Smith, and the other labor leaders here laugh at the scheme. Robert Schilling says the move-

[Continued on seventh page.]

DIES FROM A BLOW.

JOHN M. DONOVAN THE VICTIM OF A PRIMARY FIGHT.

Ex-Ald. Michael Bowler Charged with Dealing the "Punch" That Results Fatally—The Victim, While Being Treated for a Broken Jaw, Expires While Under the Influence of Chloroform—Story of the Fierce Fight for a Ballot-Box.

A blow said by the victim to have been struck by ex-Ald. Michael F. Bowler, independent candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward, resulted in the death of John M. Donovan, a watchman in the County Jail, yesterday noon. The immediate cause of death was chloroform administered by Dr. W. L. Copeland of No. 866 Monroe street in order that he might reset the left malar bone, which had been fractured and driven down into the superior maxillary bone by the blow.

Bowler wants to be returned to the Council, and when he found he had no chance to get the nomination legitimately he determined to prevent the nomination of the other candidates by other means. Joseph Lammers and Charles Williams were the leading candidates. The Republican primaries were held March 15. Bowler is said to have announced that he intended to carry the primaries at all hazards. At all events Lammers received warning that Bowler was going to make a descent on the polling place in the Second Precinct. That the warning was not without goed reason was proved by the appearance about the middle of the afternoon of Bowler leading Tom Purtell, ex-Policeman Farrell, Big Dan Flahl, Tom Caton of "Kerry Patch," "Tub" Seymour, "Con" Regan, Tom Keating, and a dozen other citizens of the same stripe.

A Fight Is Started.

Bowler pushed his way to the front and demanded to vote. His vote was challenged and the next instant a free fight started by Bowler and his party was in full progress. Lammers himself was knocked down and kicked until his whole right side was black. It may not be out of place to say that Lammers had received word from the Bowler gang that if he attempted to go to the primaries he would be "carried home on a shutter." All the Republican workers were roughly handled by the Bowler toughs. Then Bowler's gang broke into the polling-place and stole the ballot-box. But the ballot-box was recaptured and the Bowler gang driven off.

Then they were driven to the polling-place of the First Primary District at No. 1233½ Milwaukee avenue. Here Daniel Hennessey and Henry Vessema were acting as judges and William Freemen as clerk. Bowler and his gang alighted and formed a wedge, as if they were playing foot-ball, and made a rush for the polling-place. The judges, having been warned of what was coming, had barricaded the door. Donovan, who was captain of the precinct and a supporter of Lammers, was standing with John Devine and John Fraley near the door to protect the ballot-box and the judges. Half a dozen toughs seized Devine and began pounding and kicking him. Donovan was standing upon an area railing when he was struck by Tom Purtell with a whip. He jumped down and started toward his assailant.

Deals the Fatal Blow.

Bowler sprang at Donovan uttering a vile epithet and struck him a terrific blow. Whether he used a weapon or not is not positively known. Donovan often said before his death that he was hit with a weapon by Bowler, and Dr. Copeland, who attended him, declared no such blow could have been struck with the fist. The blow, however, fractured the cheek bone and drove it down into the superior maxillary bone. Donovan was stunned and incapacitated. After a drug clerk had treated Donovan he went to his home, where he remained for the greater part of the time until his death. Dr. Copeland was called to attend Donovan. Last Friday the swelling had been greatly reduced and an operation was decided on. Dr. Copeland went to Donovan's residence alone yesterday morning to perform the operation of setting the cheek bone. He put Donovan under the influence of chloroform at 10:45 and then put the fractured bone in place. The operation was successfully performed when Dr. Copeland noticed that Donovan was sinking and hastened a messenger after another physician. Dr. B. Grant Jeffers of No. 1226 Milwaukee avenue responded to the summons. By the time Dr. Jeffers arrived death had apparently taken place. Artificial respiration was continued and a hypodermic injection of glycerine was given, but nothing the physicians could do availed anything. Donovan was dead.

Donovan was 43 years old, had been a watchman at the County Jail for three and one-half years, and leaves a widow and a daughter 10 years old.

Bowler Not Arrested.

Bowler has never been arrested for the assault. Purtell was arrested and arraigned before Justice White, but the case was dismissed for want of prosecution. There was good reason for the lack of prosecution, for Donovan was unable to leave his house. The police began an investigation yesterday evening and a Coroner's inquest will be held today. Tom Cusack and Dan Leary are said to have seen Bowler strike Donovan. No arrests have been made. Lieut. Brietzke of the Thirty-fourth Precinct states he believes Donovan did not die of the injury to his face and that he has not sufficient evidence against Bowler or any one else to hold him pending the inquest.

Michael F. Bowler, when seen at his home, No. 796 Holt street, last night, denied having struck Donovan at any time, but when questioned closely admitted that he "shoved him lightly" during the fight for the ballot-box. Bowler, however, approved the comment of a friend near by, who made the remark: "Dat guy ought to have taken a day off to die anyhow." Bowler and his friends laughed at the idea that Donovan's death was a result of a blow struck by Bowler. They say Donovan has been out on the streets every day since the occurrence, and that he was seen in Carl Werner's saloon, at Elk Grove and North avenue, yesterday morning. Werner, the proprietor, denies the story, however, but states that Donovan was there Friday or Thursday. Bowler is a milk dealer at No. 187 North avenue. He is a one-armed man, probably 33 years of age.

Dr. W. L. Copeland said: "From my knowledge of the case up to the present time I believe death was caused by the chloroform through the failure of the heart to act while under its influence."

WILLIAM DWYER DIES IN A CHURCH.

Sensational Interruption of the Mass in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—William Dwyer, one of Milwaukee's pioneers, dropped dead at 6 o'clock mass in St. John's Cathedral this morning. Mr. Dwyer was in apparently good health and the people who were in the pews near to him were horror-stricken to see him keel over and fall to the floor. He was borne to the vestibule of the church, where he expired in the arms of the Rev. Father Houston while he was administering the last sacraments to him. Mr. Dwyer was 90 years of age and settled in Milwaukee in the latter part of the '30s.

First Steamer at Alpena.

ALPENA, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Pilgrim, first steamer of the season. Sailed—Savidge, Detroit; Vosges, Cleveland.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, northwest winds.

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FIFTY FISHERMEN AT SEA ON AN ICEFLOE

High Wind Blows Them Away from St. Johns—Two Bodies Found Already.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 25.—[Special.]—Fifty men who were fishing on the ice here last evening were blown out to sea by the high wind. It is feared that many of them have perished. Several steamers have gone in search of the men. Two bodies have been picked up on shore, where they had drifted. It is feared this may prove as serious as the disaster in Trinity Bay two years ago.

FEUD IMMINENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

W. S. Ferrell Killed at Thacker by One of the Riddles.

THACKER, W. Va., March 25.—[Special.]—W. S. Ferrell was fatally shot here last night by a man named Riddle, one of two brothers said to be connected with the Yellow Poplar Lumber company. Ferrell was one of the most prominent men in the Tug River Valley. The murder doubtless will lead to a feud. Groups of men tonight are talking the situation over and all are heavily armed. Horses are hitched to trees through the hills. Ferrell's residence has many men around it. The railway station, in which the telegraph office is located, is filled with men. Both sides have many friends among the natives, Ferrell living on the West Virginia side of the river, the Riddles on the Kentucky side. Friends of both sides are forming forces and further and more serious trouble is momentarily looked for. The Riddles made their escape to the mountains, but are being chased. Five hundred dollars reward was offered this afternoon for the murderer. One Cullom, a watchman of the Norfolk and Western railroad, it is said, had partaken too freely of moonshine whisky and had an altercation with the Riddles yesterday. Their wrangle had taken place in Ferrell's store. Ferrell asked them to stop their quarreling in his establishment. The Riddles went away provoked, and later appeared at the water tank, where the watchman generally staid. On seeing the watchman they shot at him, missing, but breaking the globe in his lantern, which he held in his hand. A negro rushed to the house of Mr. Ferrell and called him out. Ferrell advanced to the front gate, which is only a little distance from the tank, and called to the man to please shoot no more, as his wife was sick. One of the Riddles shot instantly, striking Ferrell in the abdomen, the ball passing through the bladder. He died today. He leaves a widow and three sons grown. He possessed several thousand acres of coal lands and was considered the wealthiest man on Tug River. Detectives were telegraphed for and are at work on the case. W. S. Bevins, one of them, served through the Hatfield-McCoy and Wolford-Phillips fueds, and has had daring experiences in his line of duty.

WILL GIVE CORBETT TIME TO TRAIN.

"Parson" Davies Deposits Another $2,000 for Jackson—Insists on a Fight.

"Parson" Davies arrived in Chicago last night from St. Louis. He made it his first duty to hunt up Will J. Davis, the stakeholder in the Corbett-Jackson match, and make the third deposit of $2,000 for the match. The "Parson" said: "I have made the third deposit for Jackson and shall make the next two when the time comes. The agreement calls for the fight to take place between June 20 and 30. Corbett says he will not fight in June because his business will not let him. I had supposed that pugilism was his business. He claims to be champion of the world and if the public is willing to accept an actor pure and simple as the champion pugilist of the world, well and good. I don't say that Corbett is afraid of Jackson, but he can prove that he is not by keeping his agreement. Corbett says he must have three months in which to train. From now until June 30 is more than three months. But not to press him too closely we will give him until July or even until August to get ready. All we want is for him to fight."

The "Parson" has received word from his advance representative, Thomas J. Meyers, now at El Paso, Tex., that a syndicate is being formed there to secure, if possible, the fight. Meyers says some of the wealthiest sporting men in Southern Texas are interested in the syndicate, which proposes to "hang up" a purse of $25,000 for the battle. It is intended to have the fight take place on Mexican soil, directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso. According to Meyers absolute protection will be guaranteed the principals, their attendants, and the spectators against any interference from the authorities.

PROMISES NOT TO CALL OUT THE TROOPS.

Gov. Waite's Counsel Say They Have a New Plan for Seating His Appointees.

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—Judge Platt Rogers, counsel for Gov. Waite in the Fire and Police Board controversy, announced positively tonight the Governor had given his promise not to call out the militia again to unseat the removed Commissioners, Orr and Martin. The Governor refuses to be interviewed. The lawyers have hit upon a new scheme for installing Mullins and Barnes as Fire and Police Commissioners without waiting for a decision of the courts in quo warranto oroceedings. What their plan is they would not divulge, but it is proposed to carry it into effect early this week. As a preliminary, Mullins and Barnes will make a written demand upon Orr and Martin tomorrow to vacate under the opinion of the Supreme Court that the case as presented the former are legally entitled to the office.

LAST EDITION.

ALDERMAN WAS IN IT

Lawyer Newman Says De France Divided Here.

EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

Grand Jury to Be Asked to Indict the Lawmaker.

DETROIT MAN GOT A PART.

Hotel Register Shows Where the Three Met to Share.

HOW THE MONEY WAS OBTAINED.

Jacob Newman, the attorney who was "worked" for $28,000 by De France, who Saturday got eleven years in the Michigan penitentiary for a similar operation, says that a certain Chicago Alderman got one-third of the $28,000. He also declares that he has evidence strong enough to send this city lawmaker to Joliet, and that he will start him there this week. The name of the Alderman he will not divulge until he appears before the grand jury tomorrow or the day after.

De France, according to dispatches, said that of the $28,000 secured of Jacob Newman in Chicago two Detroit men got a portion and a Chicago ward politician a part. It was stated about the court-room in Kalamazoo that De France, his two Detroit associates, and the Chicago politician secured a room together at a hotel on Michigan avenue, not far from the Richelieu, the day De France got Newman's money, and that all four were together in the division of it.

Will Prosecute One Alderman.

Mr. Newman was seen last night, and said, "Yes, sir, I propose to send one of Chicago's Aldermen to the penitentiary. I have the evidence to show that he and De France and a Detroit lawyer met in a hotel on Michigan avenue and divided the $28,000, that De France had beaten me out of. I was in Detroit when De France telegraphed to Chicago ordering his friends here to 'secure at once the register of that hotel joint on Michigan avenue and destroy it.' The instant that message was sent I knew of it and I immediately worked the long distance telephone. I telephoned instructions to my men to make a house to house canvass along Michigan avenue from Randolph to Twenty-second street. They did so. They soon found a hotel within three blocks of the Auditorium where the register showed the names of these men together on the date when De France secured the money from me.

"Now I have the evidence to prove that my money was divided between De France, a Detroit lawyer, and a Chicago Alderman. The division of the money took place at this hotel. The hotel register is an important link in our evidence, which accounts for their desire to have it destroyed. I have the evidence all solid against that Chicago Alderman. I will have him indicted and sent to the penitentiary."

Refuses to Tell the Name.

"Of what ward is he?"

"I will not say."

"What's his name?"

"I could not give you that. But he quite often sleeps within a stone's throw of THE TRIBUNE office."

"Is his place of business there?"

"I did not say that."

Further questioning as to the identity of the Alderman was futile. Mr. Newman finally said:

"I have no more to say about it except that I will present the case this week to the grand jury. That Alderman I propose to send to the penitentiary and I'm going to start him this week."

How De France Got the Cash.

At noon Monday, April 17, 1893, De France, or Lamb as he called himself, and Lawyer Newman went to the private bank of Herman Schaffner & Co., No. 102 Washington street, and drew out $28,000 currency. It was placed in a small hand sachel, which was taken charge of by Newman. They left the bank and started for Newman's office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, where the money was to be turned over to Mr. Northrup, Newman's partner, who was to accompany De France to Waukegan, where he had agreed to purchase thirty-five acres of land from Timothy O'Mahoney and pay him the cash for it. They were to leave over the Northwestern road at 1:15 p. m. When they reached the entrance to the Chamber of Commerce Building, De France said to Newman: "Take the money, give it to Northrup, and tell him to wait in the office until I come for him. I'll run across the street and get a bite of lunch."

During the transaction in the bank sachels were changed and Newman's contained a roll of blank paper.

This was the last seen of De France. His disappearance not only disturbed the law firm but baffled the police. De France had previously deposited with the bank a draft indorsed by Newman for $35,000, apparently drawn by the City National Bank of Akron, O., on the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York. The draft proved to have been a forgery.

De France was subsequently arrested at Detroit. Mr. Newman made a determined effort to bring him to Chicago and prosecute him, but the Michigan authorities would not release their hold.

GOLD FOUND ON THE MESABA RANGE.

Discovered Accidentally While Prospectors Are Looking for Iron.

DULUTH, Minn., March 25.—An extensive find of gold is reported from Virginia, a town in the Mesaba Range, in St. Louis County. The discovery was made accidentally while explorations for iron were being conducted on the property owned by P. J. McCann. W. W. Watkins and W. G. Martin of West Superior are interested.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Civil engineers have gone to the Big Horn Basin country to examine irrigable lands, the scheme being to establish there a large colony of Wyoming farmers.

In an Oklahoma City (Ok.) saloon Hank Cunningham, a noted character, was shot and killed by W. J. McClure, a wealthy stockman, who acted in self-defense.

Henry Vargerson, a cooper, was shot by a traveling river showman at Uniontown, Ky., last night and fatally wounded. The shooting was caused by a quarrel about a woman.

Col. S. A. Estes, largely interested in mines, died suddenly at Salt Lake City. He went there from Montana a year ago and was putting up a large copper smelter in the Mormon city.

The annual love-feast of the M. E. Church of Central Missouri was held yesterday at Sedalia, and in the afternoon a class of deacons and elders was ordained by Bishop Merrill.

The penitents at Taos, N. M., scourged themselves during Lent this year more actively than usual, and many parties went to witness these strange exhibitions of self punishment.

PENNED IN BY ICE.

OCEAN LINER LA TOURAINE MENACED BY HUGE BERGS.

One Night of the Voyage from Europe Passed in Picking Its Way Out from the Dangerous Mass—Passengers Frightened by the Unusual Spectacle, but the Real Danger Slight—Display of Flowers on Fifth Avenue More Profuse than on Previous Easters—New York News.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—An iceberg 600 feet long, about 200 feet wide, and twice as high as the mastheads of the big French liner La Touraine was what the early watch saw about two miles ahead the evening of March 21. Orders were given immediately to change the course of the steamer so as to avoid a collision. The sudden change of the steamer's course soon brought many of the passengers on deck. It was a clear moonlight night, and the big berg was easily discernible. Suddenly another berg was discovered, not more than a mile away on the steamer's starboard bow. It was not so large as the first, but of sufficient magnitude to cause the officers considerable uneasiness. It was about fifty feet high and possibly 200 feet long. The speed of the steamer was slackened and orders were given to keep a close watch on the miniature mountains of ice and snow. The discovery an hour later of an immense field of ice covering hundreds of acres, directly in front of the ship, almost caused a panic.

By this time every passenger on board who was not physically incapacitated was on deck. The officers did everything in their power to assure the passengers that the ship was in no danger, and in a measure were successful. But the stopping of the engines and the loudly spoken orders caused many of the more timid ones to be badly frightened. As a matter of fact, the ship was almost penned in by icebergs. All during the night of March 21 and part of the next day the big ship remained in that position.

Rough Weather Begins.

La Touraine left Havre March 17 for this port. It carried 90 cabin passengers and about 120 in the steerage. The crew numbered 100. The steamer had only got fairly started on its voyage when it began to encounter some of the roughest weather that many of the seamen on board had ever experienced. The first day out it roughened up badly, and high seas came rolling in on the port bow, accompanied by a gale which barely fell short of a hurricane. During the early part of the night half speed was ordered, and the screw, instead of doing 100 revolutions a minute, was kept down to fifty. After midnight the sea quieted somewhat, and after 11 a. m. the morning of March 18 full speed was resumed. The sea, while agitated, did not threaten any danger, and Officer M. Debrosse paced the bridge unmindful of danger. The sea would roll mountainous high for a few hours, and would then abate considerably. This kind of weather was experienced up to the time the first berg was sighted. The big ship had been tossed about and rolled so in the heavy sea that nearly every person on board wished he had never seen a ship.

It was at 6 p. m. March 21, the sea having abated, when the berg was first seen. The electric searchlight on the foremast was turned on so that it shone brilliantly on the largest of the bergs. All through the night La Touraine picked its way through the drift, and when morning came the mountains of ice still stretched to the horizon. Everybody got up earlier than on any other morning during the voyage and appeared on deck. The icebergs could be seen easily, and by taking a southwesterly course the vessel slowly worked its way out of the trap. At noon the bergs were things of the past. They could be seen many miles in the steamer's wake.

When the ship made its dock here Saturday it showed plainly the rough handling it had received. The funnels were covered with a white salty scum, and its sides bore that unmistakable sign of heavy seas. Commandant Santelli said yesterday that at no time was the ship in danger, and that had they so desired they could have backed out of the trap.

New York Has a Rough Passage.

The American liner New York, which reached her wharf early yesterday morning, reported an unusually stormy passage. It lost its steel bowsprit March 21 in latitude 44.32, longitude 43.04, during a fierce squall, accompanied by high seas and showers of sleet. The storm lasted for the better part of a day, during which the vessel shipped enormous quantities of water. The morning of the 21st there was a furious gale, which came in sudden squalls. Suddenly the ship was lifted on the crest of a big wave, and when it sank into the trough of the sea another broke over it. As it was righting a sudden gust of a hurricane force came, there was a loud report, and the bowsprit was broken clean off close to the knightheads and plunged into the sea, carrying a portion of the rigging with it. With the exception of the loss of its bowsprit the New York was found to be comparatively little damaged.

VIOLETS FAVORITE EASTER FLOWERS.

Profuse Display on Fifth Avenue, New York—What Social Leaders Wore.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—The display of flowers on Fifth avenue was never so profuse as today. Every woman wore a bunch of flowers on her corsage, violets being decidedly the favorite. Few lilies were worn, except the valley lilies, which the masculine paraders seemed to fancy. The large lilies are used chiefly for presentation, as the symbolic flower of Easter.

A sheaf of white lilies, bound with snowy satin ribbon, upon which was embroidered in gold an Easter greeting, accompanied many other gifts to Miss Pauline Whitney this morning. Quite as artistic was a bunch of the same white flowers, tied with pale green ribbons, appropriately inscribed, which went to Mrs. Theodore Havemyer. To Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Sutro were sent each a number of white and purple violets.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs received unusually large quantities of hybrid roses. One fashionable florist alone had one order for $600 worth of flowers which were given by a company of 400 to the poor children of the lower districts. This florist also sent $200 worth of American beauty roses to Mrs. Seward Webb—an order from the Prince of Wales.

The floral features of the day were observed by some New York ladies as follows:

Mrs. J. J. Astor wore lilies of the valley; Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, violets; Mrs. Dr. Webb, orchids; Mrs. Charles Barney, La France roses; Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mermets; Mrs. Henry Sloan, jack roses; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, violets; Mrs. John Sloan, lilies of the valley; Mrs. Whitney, jack roses; Mrs. A. J. White, lucette roses; Mrs. Duer, lilies of the valley; Mrs. Robert Winthrop, lilies; Mrs. Robert Bradley, violets; Mrs. Kernochan, violets; Mrs. Wilmerding, magna charta roses; Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, la France roses; Miss Talmage, violets; Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, violets; Mrs. P. Thebau, lilies of the valley; Mrs. J. H. Davis, violets; Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, American beauty roses; Mrs. Baylies, orchids; Mrs. Abbe, pink roses; Mrs. W. Atwater, orchids; Mrs. G. F. Adams, lilies of the valley; Mrs. J. P. Knapp, violets; Mrs. Burke-Roche, jacks; and Miss Barney, orchids.

ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

George Miller Charged with the Crime in New York by His Son.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Barbara Miller lies dead at her residence, No. 648 German place, the victim, it is supposed, of poison. Her husband, George Miller, is a prisoner, charged by his son with having poisoned her. Young Miller said that for a long time the father had been in the habit of beating his wife and several times had threatened to poison her. Miller said his father had a quarrel with his mother Thursday night about midnight and struck her. Sunday morning, according to the son's story, the child of a colored woman named Wright, who lives on the top floor of the house, told him his mother, Mrs. Miller, was sick. He started for the latter's house, and arriving there discovered that his mother was dead. Remembering that his father made a former attempt to kill her, and being informed by a neighbor, Mrs. Kate Wolf, that Mrs. Miller had said that she was poisoned, the son caused his father's arrest. When the elder Miller was arraigned before Justice Feitner in the Morrisania police court this morning he refused absolutely to make a statement and was remanded until tomorrow morning. Mrs. Kate Wolf said early the next morning she went in to see Mrs. Miller and she was groaning with pain and declared her husband had poisoned her.

MRS. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD INJURED.

Fell from a Carriage While Making a Tour of Her Country Place.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, widow of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, has been confined to her room in her house at No. 2 West Fifty-second street for more than a week suffering from the effects of an injury. Her physician says her hurts are not serious and that she will soon be entirely well again. Mrs. Shepard has an extensive country seat in Scarborough, Westchester County, N. Y., where her son, Elliott F. Shepard Jr., has been stopping recently. It overlooks the Hudson, but Mrs. Shepard had not been there for several months, when she determined to pay it a visit of inspection a week ago last Sunday. She left this city on an early morning train and was driven to her country house and in the afternoon was to drive about the place. It was then she was injured. Her son was to accompany her on her trip, and, it is said, was to drive and was holding the reins. In some way Mrs. Shepard fell, either in getting into or out the carriage, and was so severely hurt that she came back to the city early in the evening, accompanied by her son, who has been in the city ever since. She has not been out of her room since, and, with the exception of a few intimate friends, has not received callers. The only information vouchsafed at the house is that Mrs. Shepard had been hurt, but those in attendance said they did not know how badly. Dr. McLane, Mrs. Shepard's regular physician, started for Europe the day before the accident, and Dr. A. B. Ball was called in. When seen at No. 42 West Thirty-sixth street tonight he said there was no reason to be anxious about Mrs. Shepard's condition. "She was not seriously hurt," he said, "and she will soon be about again. Her injuries were trifling, but I cannot tell you more than that. There is no foundation for a statement that she was badly hurt in any sense, and there is no reason why any one should feel alarmed on her account."

REPORT FROM ROME NOT BELIEVED.

Holy Office Said to Have Condemned Henry George's Doctrines.

New York, March 25.—There was published here today a statement from a Rome correspondent that the holy office has condemned the doctrines of Henry George and that this condemnation would be followed by some grave consequences. In view of the fact that Henry George is expected to be a candidate for the Mayoralty of this city and that such a pronouncement would seriously affect his chances of success, inquiries as to the truth of the statement were made today.

The Rev. James N. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, said: "Henry George's doctrines were emphatically condemned by the Holy See two years ago and there is no necessity for any further condemnation of them now." Mr. John D. Crimmins did not believe the holy office had made any recent pronouncement. "The Pope," he said, "issued an encyclical two years ago in which he condemned Henry George's theory as to state ownership of lands. That encyclical deals with the question now as well as when issued."

Mr. Henry George said: "I do not believe there is any truth in the statement. I don't think the holy office will or can condemn my doctrines." In answer to a question as to whether the Papal encyclical was not condemnatory of his theories, Mr. George said: "The encyclical does not deal with my doctrine at all, and therefore cannot condemn it. My doctrine is so palpably right that any such condemnation as that spoken of is utterly impossible."

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn looked on the statement as absurd. "I am positive," added he, "that it is absolutely false." It is asserted that the condemnatory stricture on Henry George's doctrine has been forwarded from Rome.

WAR ON THE NEW YORK POLICE.

Outline of the Investigations of the Senate Committee.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Chairman Lexow of the Senate Police Investigating committee spent Sunday at his home in Nyack. He will be on deck again tomorrow morning with his colleagues to resume proceedings in the county court-house. William A. Sutherland, counsel to the committee, was busy all of today seeing people he thinks will procure additional evidence against the police. He said tonight that testimony as to election frauds perpetrated under the eyes of the police would continue to be taken until the committee gets tired of this line of inquiry. "The disgraceful and illegal offenses concerning which we have already produced evidence," said Mr. Sutherland, "were committed in every election district in the city apparently. If we examined all the witnesses available the summer would end before we got through. I shall continue the present line of inquiry until directed to stop. Then I presume Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moff will be ready to present their evidence. I am unwilling to say whether Supt. Byrnes, the inspectors, or the Commissioners will be asked to take the stand."

TO RESIST THE PLATT MACHINE.

Plans for the Mass-meeting of Union League Republicans.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, and other Union Leaguers are busily preparing for the meeting of the committee of thirty, called for next Wednesday evening at Cooper Union. The star speaker is to be Joseph H. Choate. Messrs. Bliss and Root, too, will have something to say about Platt and what they call the "fake Milholland movement." William Brookfield, George W. Lyon, and their lieutenants are getting ready for the enrollment, which will begin Thursday. They hope at least 25,000 Republicans will sign. In their opinion, that will be about five times as many as have actually enlisted under the Milholland banner. Jacob M. Patterson declares that if Milholland really has enrolled the 22,000 he claims, the committee of thirty will get 150,000. Patterson's recent visits to Senator Platt have caused his critics to say that he is trying to work both machines. Meantime the Milholland people are hard at work perfecting their organization. They assert that whatever showing the Bliss-Root combine makes the State convention will surely recognize the Milholland aggregation as regular.

CAME FROM CHICAGO TO MARRY.

G. E. Bailey and Mrs. C. E. Farrington Married in Jersey City.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Gilbert E. Bailey, 42 years of age, a civil engineer, living at No. 4160 Ellis avenue, Chicago, and Mrs. Carrie E. Farrington, 27 years old, of the same city, arrived at the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania railroad tonight. They promptly engaged a carriage and were driven to the office of Justice of the Peace Martinez, where they were married. They offered no explanation why that they had journeyed all the way from Chicago to be wedded in New Jersey.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Renewed Energy in the Movement to Secure Woman Suffrage.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—The women interested in the movement to strike out the word "male" from the State Constitution are much in earnest and are encouraged by the results so far achieved. Tomorrow they will start out volunteers, who will make a house to house canvass in order to secure signatures to the petition it is proposed to put to the Constitutional convention in May. In speaking of the movement Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi said: "The wife of a prominent clergyman has paid large campaign expenses out of her own pocket and is actively engaged in work as Chairman of the Eleventh Assembly district. Mrs. Henry M. Saunders, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. M. P. Jacobi, Mrs. Sarah N. Gardner, and Mrs. Spafford have already held large meetings of their friends, and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. da Coppet, Miss De Forest, and Miss Callender, as well as other of the associated ladies, still hold meetings at their residences."

To Rename the Yacht Margarita.

Mr. Anthony J. Drexel's steam yacht Semiramis, now on the ocean bound to Philadelphia from Marseilles, will upon arrival be named Margarita. The yacht will be entered in the fleet of the New York club.

SHARP TILT COMING.

GREAT EVENT IN THE MADELINE POLLARD CASE.

It Will Be the Examination of Col. Breckinridge by Ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson—The Latter Believes in the Justice of His Client's Case and Will Put Searching Questions to the Distinguished Defendant—Remarkable Career of the Kentuckian.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—"When Breckinridge and Wilson face each other—"

The average Washingtonian, says a correspondent at the capital, goes no further than this. He here shrugs his shoulders and shakes his head slowly and significantly, leaving all the rest to the imagination of his hearer. The cross-examination of Col. William C. P. Breckinridge by ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, which will probably be the culmination of the now famous Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case, is looked forward to with the most intense interest. It will be a case of "when Greek meets Greek." It will be a contests of wits such as has seldom if ever been known in an American court-room. Such at least is the general expectation among Senators, Representatives, and public men generally. In this sense the appearance of the Kentucky Representative on the witness stand is awaited as the crowning feature of this remarkable case. It will be no ordinary battle. Both witness and cross-examiner are distinguished lawyers. Col. Breckinridge was regarded as having no peer in Kentucky as a shrewd and knowing lawyer and a persuasive and eloquent speaker while he remained in practice, and in his Congressional career his fame as an orator has become as wide as the continent.

Famous for His Acuteness.

Ex-Judge Wilson is considered the leader of the Washington bar, a lawyer whose acuteness in cross-examination is proverbial and whose legal knowledge and forceful oratory make him sought for in every department of his profession. His eye is as sharp as his ear and when an opportunity passes him unnoted it is an event that is talked of. It is believed that ex-Judge Wilson, who is himself an ex-Representative, is powerfully impressed with the truth of his client's story, and, consequently, with a belief in the perfidy of the man he will cross-examine. He knows no mercy when he believes himself in the right, and he will doubtless make "the greatest effort of his life" when he has the wily and resourceful Col. Breckinridge in his hands.

Col. Breckinridge is in the prime of a career that has been most notable from every point of view. He has nothing to gain in this suit, but he has everything to lose. To lose everything is to him more than it is to most public men, for not only he has an honored name to sustain, but he is very easily the foremost political figure in his State today. He has been for years probably the most popular man in Kentucky. He will meet the onslaught of ex-Judge Wilson with his utmost effort.

Man of Remarkable Character.

A study of the career and personality of Col. Breckinridge reveals a character of remarkable interest. He is a man who would have attained prominence in any environment. Nevertheless he was well placed in the South. Kentucky overlooks some things that New York sees very plainly. His force and his talents make him a worthy son of his father. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge was one of the most famous clergymen of the South. He was a brother of the father of John C. Breckinridge. His gift of oratory was known all over the country. He was the leading spirit of the Presbyterian Church South. Like his son he was extremely popular everywhere, and, like his son, he made bitter enemies as well as the stanchest of friends.

A story is related of him that brings out strongly the intense nature of the man. Dr. Stuart Robinson, also of Lexington, was another noted Presbyterian clergyman and between him and Dr. Breckinridge existed for years one of those relentless hatreds that are a feature of some Southern natures. At a Presbyterian assembly, the story goes, a clergyman in the course of his prayer exclaimed: "When, O God, will dissension cease in the Presbyterian Church?" Dr. Breckinridge, whose blood had just been stirred by a wordy encounter with his enemy, interrupted in a loud voice: "Not so long as Robinson and I both continue above ground."

This was the sort of stock from which William C. P. Breckinridge sprang. He inherited his father's eloquence and passion, his unyielding nature, his capacity for leadership and popularity, and his ability to make and to keep friends. He began his career under very favorable circumstances. His father was then one of the foremost figures in the South, and this gave the young lawyer prestige. Moreover, his was a name that in itself was an open sesame to popularity and prominence in Kentucky. All eyes were turned expectantly on the young man, and when he showed himself impulsive, warm-hearted, public-spirited, acute, forceful, and eloquent Kentucky clapped her hands and received him warmly.

Patriotic Feelings.

Although he quickly became a political leader, it was for patriotism only. He steadfastly and consistently refused office. There was need of nothing more than this. "He is a worthy Breckinridge," said Kentucky, delightedly. William C. P. Breckinridge was born Aug. 28, 1837, in Philadelphia, Pa., where his mother was visiting. It is descriptive of the man's intense love of his State and his people that he has never been known to mention his birthplace. It was always a bitter thing to him that he did not first open his eyes in his own Kentucky. He was graduated from Center College, Danville, Ky., when he was 18 years old, and two years later was graduated from the law school of the University of Louisville. He began to practice law at 21 and quickly attained prominence. He always lived in Lexington. When he married into the Henry Clay family it proved a popular alliance. It was where a young man of his family and his brilliant talents should seek a wife. His second marriage was no set-back to him in popularity. In the excited period leading up to the war the young man firmly established himself as an orator and a leader. There were battles in his voice, and he defied the North, and there were tears there when he dwelt on the wrongs wrought upon the South. As soon as the war broke out he threw up his law practice and raised a company of recruits. He went into the war as Capt. Breckinridge and he came out as Col. Breckinridge. For years afterward stories were in circulation of his ferocity in battle. It was declared and generally believed in Kentucky that he actually killed with his own hand more enemies than any other Kentuckian. This was a reputation that brought him great consideration and respect. Col. Breckinridge's public career after the war can be told in a few words. With Maj. Shelby as his partner he built up one of the best law practices in the State, and became a leader in politics.

Proud of His District.

Col. Breckinridge is very proud of representing the old Ashland district of Kentucky. He is following in a famous line. Henry Clay represented the district, returning to Congress for twenty successive years. His successor was John C. Chittenden, who was twenty-eight years in Congress from the district. Then came Thomas Marshall, the orator, then James D. Beck, then Mr. Blackburn, then Col. Breckinridge. It is a great line of succession. Such are the principal characteristics of the public career of this man.

The most striking feature of this man's life apart from business is his Presbyterianism. It is of a fervid, passionate type like himself. He was born into the church, so to speak. He became prominent as a lay churchman as a young man, while his father was still in the vigor of his pulpit career. He has grown in his devotional life as he has grown otherwise. His last speech on a Presbyterian topic was in Washington, during the consideration of the case of Dr. Briggs. He was very strongly anti-Briggs and took a prominent part in that discussion. In a personal way, at home and here in Washington, his religious life has been the apparently dominating note in his character. He has been very active in the work of church and Sunday-school. It is an interesting fact that he is a communicant in Washington at the church of which J. G. Bradley, who presides at his trial, is an elder. Among men he is somewhat differently regarded. He is universally loved and admired, for he is an affectionate man, who is always putting his arm around his friends' shoulders in parlor, street, or Congressional hall, and inventing pleasant ways of showing his regard. But so many stories are current among men, and have been for years, concerning the impulsive Kentuckian's alleged relations with women of all ages that men are apt to take him with a grain of salt. It has been said many times through this trial that Col. Breckinridge was a poor man. This is the fact in the sense that he never accumulated property. But from the beginning of his law practice he has always been in receipt of a comfortable and sometimes a fine income.

Women Vote Against Him.

The action of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity in reference to the Breckinridge-Pollard case is likely to call forth similar expressions from various parts of the country. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grannis, President of the league, explains the matter thus: "No formal resolutions were adopted. We simply voted unanimously that this man ought to be deposed from the high position he has attained on account of the wrong he has done to the marriage relation, to society, and to the State. There are too many Col. Breckinridges and Miss Pollards in Washington. We didn't do anything to express our sympathy with Miss Pollard, but when the trial is over we shall do whatever is the proper thing. We don't know that there is any law by which Col. Breckinridge can be impeached, but we are going to ask Congress to do it anyhow. We are going to see Elbridge T. Gerry and Judge Arnoux and have everything done as it should be. We are going to ask Mrs. Breckinridge to renounce her husband, and if she has a spark of womanhood in her she will do it." The annual meeting of the league will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle tomorrow night, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Anthony Comstock, Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, and others will speak.

WANT BRECKINRIDGE RETIRED.

Woman's Rescue League of Boston in Sympathy with Miss Pollard.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—At the meeting of the Woman's Rescue League resolutions were adopted condemning Congressman Breckinridge, and in the somewhat lengthy preamble the members take occasion to emphatically denounce the Congressman and brand him as a menace to society and public morals. The resolutions were to the effect that "The Woman's Rescue League of Boston requests the chivalrous people of Kentucky to retire W. C. P. Breckinridge to a private life of obscurity and oblivion; that we extend to Madeline Pollard our sympathy while her whole life is like an open book and laid bare for public criticism; that this league believes Madeline Pollard more sinned against than sinning." It was voted to send copies of the resolutions to the Congressman, Miss Pollard, and to all the newspapers of Kentucky.

SUING TO SECURE 12,800,000 ACRES.

Peralta Land Grant Case Now Before Uncle Sam's Court at Santa Fe.

Silver City, N. M., March 25.—The biggest land grant claim ever made in this country is now before the United States Court of Private Land Claims at Santa Fé. It is known as the Peralta grant and is for 12,800,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Arizona. The eastern boundary of the grant is about ten miles east of this place and the grant extends west about 250 miles, including Phoenix, the Capital of Arizona. The width of the grant is about eighty miles. Between this place and Phoenix there are about a dozen towns of importance and some of the richest mineral and agricultural regions of the entire Southwest, all of which are included in this enormous grant. The region is claimed by a man named Reavis and his associates, who have formed a company for the prosecution of the claim. Reavis has taken about thirty years gathering testimony in support of the claim.

It is alleged that he first discovered evidence of the claim while he was employed in a law office in St. Louis, and since that time his life has been devoted to making and maturing plans for securing the grant. He first secured the claim of title from the original grantee, Señor Don Miguel Silva de Peralta de la Cordoba, to whom, it is claimed, the Spanish King granted the enormous tract of land in 1748. The grantee willed the land to his son Miguel Peralta in 1788, and Miguel willed it to George W. Willing in 1864, or seventy-six years after the date of his father's will. Other transfers were made down to 1862, when Reavis obtained title. Reavis married in California the only descendant of Peralta, and the claim is also based on the right of the woman as an heir of the original grantee. A mass of testimony has been taken in California which tends to show her claim a valid one.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in getting this testimony and having it printed in Spanish and English. The claimants are ready for trial at the next term of the land court which will be held in Santa Fé in May, but it will take the attorney for the government perhaps two years to make all the necessary preparations. Since Reavis commenced working up the case the heirs of Miguel Silva, who also claim to be descendants of Peralta, have filed a claim in conflict with the Reavis claim for 4,100,000 acres of land. The copper mines at Clifton and Globe, the most valuable in the Southwest, and the gold districts of Pines Altos, Carlisle, Mogollon, Cooney, and Silver Creek are also covered by the grant. If it should be confirmed it would make the claimants the largest land owners in the United States and at the same time the wealthiest company in the country.

RACING AT HOT SPRINGS IS TO STOP.

Arrears Due on Purses Will Cause the Termination of the Meeting.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 25.—The race meeting which has been in progress here for the last ten weeks is about to be brought to a close on account of dissatisfaction among horsemen owing to arrears due them on purses. A meeting was held this afternoon in the Arlington Hotel by those interested for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with President Hatch of the Arkansas Jockey club toward making a settlement. A committee of five was appointed to confer with Mr. Hatch, who at first proposed to settle upon a basis of 25 per cent of the amount due, which, he said, would be about an equitable pro rata available for purses. The proposition was indignantly rejected by the horsemen. After further conference Mr. Hatch decided to pay 50 per cent, which some were willing to accept, while others refused. Messrs. Stainer and Wasserman of St. Louis, bankers of President Hatch, were represented at the meeting by an attorney. It is stated they are liable for $2,600. It was proposed to continue the meeting next week for the benefit of the horsemen, and this will probably be done under the new management. James J. Burke of Brooklyn, N. Y., presiding judge of the races here, left for home this afternoon. A meeting has been called for tomorrow morning, when some definite conclusion will be reached.

FORMATION OF A COMBINE DENIED.

Assertions That Steel-Casting Companies Are Not to Form a Trust.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—The consolidation of the steel-casting companies of the country, representing capital of over $4,000,000, as reported from Philadelphia last night, was verified here today with some minor corrections. The gentleman who was interviewed is prominent in the steel-casting business. He asserts that the consolidation of interests is in no way a trust and not intended to squeeze the trade. On the contrary, he says the very considerable lessening of expenses to individual firms will enable the union to bring the price of steel castings down to that of iron castings. The new concern will begin business April 7, with headquarters at Chester, Pa. He says the statement that it is intended to antagonize Carnegie is in no way true, as Carnegie does not make steel castings.

Freezing Weather in Middle Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 25.—Today was bright and cold and with a stiff north wind blowing. The day brought out large congregations at the churches, but after service the streets were deserted. From different Middle Tennessee towns frost is reported last night. Tonight the temperature is 27°, with a stiff wind and perfectly clear. Much danger to crops and small fruits and vegetables is feared from tonight's freeze.

Flattery and Guido Are Matched.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—[Special.]—Jack White and W. H. Babb have made a match between Weiss' Flattery and Babb's Guido at six furlongs. White backs Flattery. The race is for $2,500 a side and will be run over the East St. Louis track as soon as Flattery is ready, which will be in about ten days.

APES HAVE LANGUAGE

PROF. GARNER SAYS HE LEARNED SEVERAL WORDS IN AFRICA.

He Returns to New York from His Tour of Investigation—He Cannot Describe the Words, as They Do Not Conform to Any Orthography—Thinks There Are About Forty Utterances in the Language—Makes His Discoveries While in a Cage for Over Three Months.

New York, March 25.—Prof. Richard L. Garner, whose efforts to learn the language which he avows belongs to the gorilla and chimpanzee, and which has earned for him the pseudonym of the "monkey man," returned from his investigations in Africa on the Etruria today. The professor said tonight his journey had been an absolute success.

"I left here," said he, "in July, 1892. After considerable difficulty in securing funds and making preparations for the journey, I got away from Liverpool in the following December. I went through the lake regions enough to get information about the animals, inhabitants, and conditions of the country for my purpose. After this I returned to Lake Fernan Vaz, through which I had already passed on the way back. There I found a suitable place to erect my cage. I located one mile from the lake in a dense jungle, for the gorilla will not live in open country. It was on the south side of the lake about two degrees south of the equator. I do not know the longitude, but it was about one day's journey to the seacoast in a direct line. I had been advised by the natives that it was the best situation in Southwestern Africa to find numbers of gorillas. In this locality many had been captured by white hunters. I slung my cage with the assistance of three natives. The cage consisted of a network of steel rods five-sixteenths of an inch thick. I brought it with me in eight sections, each six feet six inches in length. These sections weighed forty-five pounds in all. I anchored it with three heavy chains passed over the roof. As a precaution a network of steel wire was thrown around the rods as a guard. The roof was made of bamboo and I had with me canvas tarpaulin in case of rain. My effects consisted of household utensils, two revolvers, one magazine rifle, one air gun, and hollow arrows filled with prussic acid, which I discharged with a blowgun. The best safeguard I had was a device of my own invention. It was a bag like a large canteen filled with concentrated ammonia, to which was attached a hose thirty inches long, with a nozzle through which I could force the fumes of the ammonia, which would suffocate a gorilla ten feet away. The cage stood on a foundation, three or four feet from the ground. I had no phonograph, as one ordered from Edison May 3, 1893, never reached me. I had the invoice, and was much disappointed at not receiving it, as it would have aided me materially in my experiments. Unfortunately my photographic apparatus failed to work also.

In the Cage Over Three Months.

"I went into the cage alone April 25, 1893, and remained in it until Aug. 6 following. Of course I came out for short intervals. For my young chimpanzee, Moses, which I had with me, I built a hut outside not far from the cage. During the long months he was my only companion most of the time. We dined together, and on these occasions Moses went in and out at will. On some occasions he behaved badly, for the etiquette of the race is not always perfect. Then I would put him out. I saw a great many gorillas. I think I can safely say more than any other white man living. My position was such that gorillas would come close, and I could sit calmly and study every detail of movement and expression. I never had occasion to use my gun but once. Then I only cocked it, aimed at a gorilla to rescue my pet dog, but before I fired the gorilla became frightened and ran away. I have seen only two or three gorillas while outside of the cage, but had every advantage within the cage. Many things which I have read before and since my researches in magazine articles and natural history about the gorilla are fiction.

Learns Only Six Words.

I have not learned more than six or eight words of the chimpanzee language. These I cannot give you, for they are not amenable to any known etymology or orthography. I cannot pronounce them. If I could I would willingly give them to you. I think there are about forty or fifty words or utterances in their language. The gorilla certainly has marital relations but no ceremony. I learned from the natives that they are polygamists. However, I am quite satisfied that they keep the same female as a wife for many years. I have seen groups of three or four in which there is always one male only. It is clear to me that they have a patriarchal form of government. I was assured by a man whom I believe to be truthful that he had seen a gorilla sitting on the ground eating plantains. They were brought by other male gorillas to his supposed majesty, after being gathered by females. The only thing which inclines me to doubt the story is the fact that the gorilla really eats the plantain itself, but lives on the meat of the stock of the plantain tree, which it tears to pieces.

"The gorillas are at full maturity when they reach the age of 8 or 10 years. They do not build houses and are not carnivorous, but omnivorous. Their vocal organs are almost exactly like those of man. They are not nearly so vicious as described. When they would approach my cage they would take one peep and turn away wholly unconcerned. The natives told me that if I blacked my face they might take more interest in me. I had twelve attacks of fever in nine months. The natives, like myself, are firmly convinced that the gorilla and chimpanzee tribes have a language.

"I brought back to London with me two chimpanzees. They died soon after their début into civilization. I preserved their skins and skulls. I also brought the vocal organs of four chimpanzees and three gorillas and the brain of one gorilla. The brain of one of the chimpanzees who died in London was sent to Oxford at the request of the university, where it will be examined and an official report rendered."

FINEST ALTAR CROSS IN AMERICA.

Left to Old Trinity in New York from an Unknown Donor.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—On the white marble altar of Old Trinity there stood yesterday a new and beautiful cross, the Easter offering of one of the members of the congregation. Not a line of inscription appeared on the costly gift to indicate the identity of the generous donor, and none among the few of the clergy of the parish who are cognizant of the giver's name will divulge it. This cross is made of brass, heavily plated with gold, and adorned with many precious jewels. Its design is gothic, to correspond with the architecture of the church and to harmonize with the altar and the ornaments of the chapel. Its shaft, which rests upon an octagonal base, is 45 inches in height. It is said to be the largest as well as the most elaborately executed altar cross in America. On the shaft of the cross, running down its entire length, which is delicately carved in relief, are alternate squares of solid and open work, the open squares being backed by Mexican onyx. From the center shoot out rays of gold, while the other jewels are composed of topazes, amethysts, moonstones, and clear rock crystals. The ends of the cross are also set with jewels and are modeled in high relief.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S RECEPTION.

She and Her Husband, Giovanni Perugini, Entertain Their Friends.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Giovanni Perugini and his wife, better known as Lillian Russell, who were married just before they started on the tour on the road which ended in New Haven Tuesday, gave their wedding reception at their home, No. 318 West Seventy-seventh street, tonight. The house was handsomely decorated with Easter flowers, many of them sent by the hostess' friends and admirers. Mrs. Perugini received her guests in a handsome gown of heavy white satin, made with demi train, the bodice being finished with a deep bertha of turquois blue moire velvet. Her only ornaments were some brooches of diamonds and a necklace of pearls which hung loosely around the neck and fell to the waist. The reception was quite informal and supper was served from a buffet in the dining-room. Mrs. Perugini was both hostess and entertainer, for she sang in fine voice several songs, one of them a new waltz song, "Delight," by Mme. Cappiani. Mr. Albert Theiss and Mrs. Westervelt also sang several English ballads.

THINK THEY HAVE THE MURDERER.

Chinaman Arrested on the Charge of Killing Little Susie Martin.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—After a week of untiring effort the central office detectives, aided by those of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, think they have run to earth the murderer of little Susie Martin, whose mutilated body was discovered seven days ago in the coal cellar of a tenement house. The suspected murderer, who is locked up in police headquarters, is a Chinaman, Sam Sing, who runs a laundry at No. 520 Tenth avenue. The police also have in their possession a band saw, such as is used by carpenters, and an ironing board, constituting, it is supposed, the implements by which the mutilation of the child was accomplished. The first intimation of this arrest leaked out in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning when detectives of the central office arraigned before Justice Ryan a stocky, stolid looking Chinaman. They entered the court-room with their prisoner and walked up to the Justice. After a hurried consultation the usual charge of "suspicious character" was entered against the prisoner, and he was at once hustled out of court and taken by the detectives to headquarters. It appears Detective Hay of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station received a letter signed Edward McCann, a deaf mute, Friday night in which the writer stated on the day following Susie Martin's disappearance he had seen a Chinaman leave a certain laundry in Tenth avenue with a suspicious-looking bundle under his arm and hurriedly walk over to the tenement at No. 517 West Thirty-ninth street. McCann followed close behind. The Chinaman, the writer said, went down in the cellar of the tenement, left his bundle there, and hurried back home. The detectives found the mute, who led them to a Chinese laundry kept by Sam Sing and Sang Lung at No. 520 Tenth avenue. A search of the place revealed the carpenter's band-saw and ironing-board hidden beneath a pile of rubbish in a rear room. There were dark, suspicious-looking stains and discolorations on both the saw and the board.

SWINDLED THROUGH A BOSTON PAPER

Bogus Minister with a Woman Accomplice in a Bicycle Fraud.

New York, March 25.—The police of Harlem think they have unearthed a swindle by which some shrewd crooks in this city have managed to get money from people in other towns. An advertisement appeared in a Boston paper March 12, in which George Goodwin of No. 46 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York, offered two bicycles for sale for $135. John Mooney of Boston answered the advertisement and received a reply from the Rev. George Goodwin, in which the writer said the bicyles had been given to him and his wife by his congregation. He wanted to sell the bicycles quietly. To pay the costs of transportation Mr. Mooney was asked to send $5, and the rest could be paid on the arrival of the bicycles in Boston. Mr. Mooney sent the money, but never heard again from the "Rev." Mr. Goodwin. He then sent the letter he had received from Goodwin to his brother, C. W. Mooney, of No. 163 St. Nicholas avenue, New York, asking him to call on Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Mooney found that Goodwin's address was a second-hand book store. A young woman, the proprietor said, always called for Mr. Goodwin's mail. The police were notified and two detectives watched the young woman who came to the book store yesterday and received fourteen letters for Mr. Goodwin. She was locked up, but refused to say anything about herself or Mr. Goodwin. She was remanded in the Harlem court today for examination. One of the letters she received was registered. It is from W. H. Lambert, Pawtucket, R. I. Other letters were from Foxboro, Walpole, and Worcester, Mass. The detectives are looking further into the case.

THRONGS LISTEN TO AN EX-PRIEST.

Great Audience Drawn to Christ Mission by the Rev. Mr. Lambert.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—He who was the Rev. Father Lambert, a Catholic priest and member of the Redemptorist order, whose recent desertion from that church has caused such widespread comment, spoke tonight at the Christ Mission, No. 142 West Twenty-first street, on the causes of his desertion. The mission, formerly occupied as a private dwelling, was inadequate to hold the crowd which gathered to hear the converted priest. The parlors of the mission were filled to suffocation, and men and women lined the stairways, crowded into the office in the basement, and were massed along the stoop and walk in front of the house. So great was the crowd that during the evening several women were carried out of the building in a fainting condition. Father Lambert is of short stature, somewhat inclined to corpulency, but carries himself with a military air. He served in the light cavalry of Belgium, of which country he is a native. He is possessed of an impressive and persuasive eloquence, and when aroused his black eyes flash behind his steel-rimmed spectacles. In his opening remarks Father Lambert said that his letter published Thursday expressed his sentiments and reasons for withdrawing from the church. In conclusion he expressed his love for the Catholic people and thanked God that he can now be of more use to them than when wearing the cassock.

NEW YORK SHARES IN THE STORM.

Gets a Mild Touch of the Rough Weather but Not Inconvenienced.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—The edge of the blizzard which has been prevailing in the West reached this city at midnight. The wind, which had been moderate all day, developed into half a gale, which blew furiously around the corners where the high buildings are located, making pedestrianism difficult. Accompanying the wind was a blinding wet snow-storm, causing much discomfort. The temperature, however, remained far above the freezing point and the indications are that the storm will turn to rain. No inconvenience was caused to the elevated or surface railroads.

EXPRESSMAN SLAIN BY AN ITALIAN.

Spencer Howe Killed at Rochester While Defending a Relative.

Rochester, N. Y., March 25.—Spencer Howe, aged 32, the United States Express company's transfer agent at Rochester Junction, was murdered this afternoon by an Italian named Nicollo Denardo. The place where the crime was committed is a camp used by Italians who are employed on the new Hemlock Lake conduit. Howe's brother-in-law, M. Ketcham, who is a farmer, had been at the Italian camp drinking and a fight ensued. Howe was at the station and hearing that his brother-in-law was being whipped hurried to his assistance. The foreigners pitched on Howe and Denardo stabbed him in the back with a dirk. Howe staggered down the embankment and fell dead. The murderer fled to the woods.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different but need not be consecutive.

Monday, March 26.

BREAK INTO CHURCH.

PASTOR LEADS THE ATTACK ON THE BARRIERS OF HIS OPPONENTS.

Climax to a War in a Baptist Church in New York in Which Five Policemen Are Called Out to Insure No Personal Violence—Opposition Place New Locks on the Edifice, but the Pastor and His Adherents Force an Entrance—Shiver Through a Short Service.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—Pastor C. Vinton Patterson and a part of his adherents held Easter services in the Central Park Baptist Church in East Eighty-third street today, though the opposition had locked and bolted the doors and windows and kept possession of the keys. Five policemen watched the pastor and the four trustees who take his part in the discord that is disturbing the church while they broke locks, pried open shutters, and shattered a window in forcing an entrance, but they made no arrests and stood at the gateway in front just to see, they said, that there was no disturbance of the Easter peace.

Hundreds of persons, some of them members of the opposition, gathered in the street, in the flats opposite, and there were a few even on the roofs. The opposition was there to take notes of the proceedings, not to prevent the entrance, as was supposed might be their aim.

When the Rev. Mr. Patterson and his adherents found Saturday that the opposition, headed by J. R. Fraser and Lawyer W. R. Spooner, had locked them out with new locks, they intimated that they did not intend to accept defeat of that kind without a struggle. The first sign of impending trouble was at 9 o'clock this morning. Sunday-school was to be held at 9:30 o'clock and a few of the scholars were the first to reach the iron gate in front. Then others joined them, and by 9:30 o'clock 161 of them clustered about the gate and fence.

The five policemen stood by the gate ready to quell any disturbance and waiting for something to happen. Then Pastor Patterson marched down the street surrounded by a bodyguard. Pastor Patterson shook hands with everybody within reach and then an attack was made on the padlock that fastened the iron gate. A sharp pointed saw, a chisel, and a hatchet were produced, and a few blows broke the brand new lock and the gate flew open. The crowd sent up a cheer and the policemen held up their hands to command silence. Another padlock held the storm doors together. This was pulled off, the staple by which it was fastened giving way. At this point the invaders met an obstacle in the shape of huge oak doors, with a lock on for which they had no keys and which they could not break. Trustee Deihl and Deacon Ribbecke knew a way in which this barrier could be removed and they climbed an iron fence and went around to the side of the building, where they found a shutter that looked weak. They pried this open and broke a corner out of a window, turned the catch, lifted the sash, and climbed in.

The pastor's force had gained possession, and in a few seconds more the big lock to the front door was unscrewed and the doors swung open. With another cheer the Sunday-school children, their teachers, and a few assistants crowded into the Sunday-school room, and services were begun. It was cold in the church, no fires had been going since Friday, and the dampness of the air was discouraging to the young teachers, but they shivered through the short Sunday-school session, and then went up-stairs with their pupils to swell the congregation there.

Supt. Sproul had resigned and Pastor Patterson conducted the Sunday-school exercises, which consisted mainly of singing and the reading of the lessons. Up-stairs the organist had also resigned, but a volunteer was found in Miss "Addie" Lee. The entire choir was not there, but the hymns were sung with a zest that made up for the lack of numbers. The services were shortened by the omission of the sermon. The Rev. Mr. Patterson was assisted by the Rev. Post, formerly of a Baptist church down-town. He read the selections from the scriptures. There was a shiver in Mr. Patterson's voice when he said: "Owing to the adverse circumstances under which we meet this morning, the particulars of which those here know, there is no heat from the building. The services will, therefore, be short, in fact, they are about to close."

A meeting of the congregation was held immediately after the benediction, and it was decided to baptize two communicants at the evening service. At these meetings only two of the opposition party were present, J. J. Stevens and W. A. Gibson. The latter attempted to vote, but was challenged on the ground that he was not a member. Then the followers of the pastor filed slowly out. In the church they left the four trustees and a body of young men sufficient to meet any force the opposition might muster. Mr. Deihl was in command and he kept his forces well in check. By 1 o'clock the policemen found no necessity for so large a force and all retired except two.

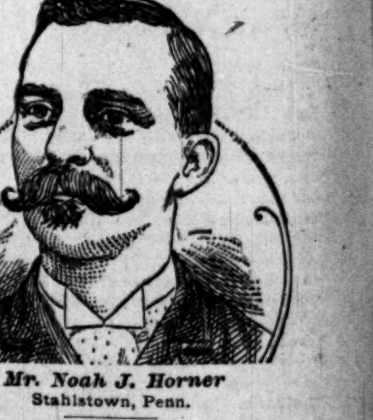
An audience which was composed of Mr. Patterson's sympathizers and of curious outsiders filled the body of the church at the evening service. The Rev. Mr. Post assisted the pastor as at the morning meeting. The only reference to the existing unpleasantness was made by Mr. Patterson at the opening of his Easter sermon, when he thanked those who "under these adverse criticisms contributed to the joy of the day by providing flowers." Alfred Zaliskie and Walter Decker, two young men, were baptized at the conclusion of the service. Just where Mr. Patterson procured baptismal gowns for the occasion is not known, as Mrs. Fraser has the church robes locked up in her house.

Oppose the New Chinese Treaty.

San Francisco, Cal., March 25.—The Democratic General committee adopted resolutions protesting against the adoption of the new treaty with China, and requesting the Congressional delegation from this State to prevent its ratification.

Acute Rheumatism

Months of Suffering—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured



Mr. Noah J. Horner
Stahlstown, Penn.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: Four years last January I was taken down with sub-acute rheumatism, which located at the base of the brain. It was eight weeks less one day before I was able to walk out of the house, and after months of suffering and much pain I feared

I Would Never Be Well.

My physician advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it in half doses for two weeks I felt better, so at different times afterwards I used it awhile and during the last year I have again been restored to invigorated health by it. I attribute my restoration to health to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son has had catarrh since quite young and last summer while attending school he used two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla and said it did him more good than he realized from $100 from prescriptions, etc." NOAH J. HORNER, Postmaster and General Merchant, Stahlstown, Penn.

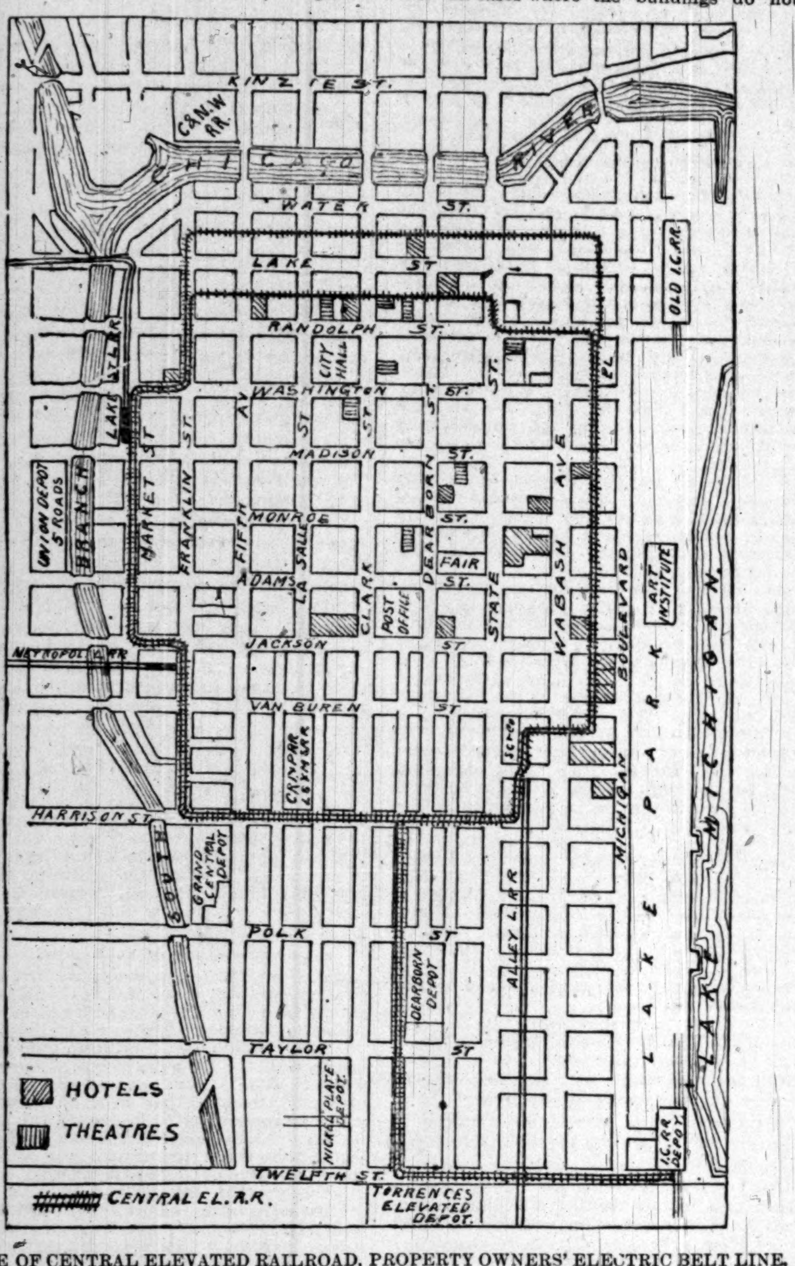
HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

ELECTRIC BELT LINE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' PLAN FOR A DOWN-TOWN LOOP.

E. Hamilton Hunt the Projector of the New Line—Its Route, Which Has Been Practically Settled, Will Connect with the "L" Roads and All the Leading Depots, Hotels, and Theaters—Consents Secured from Many of the Abutting Land-Owners.

The property-owners' electric belt line is a new scheme for an elevated down-town loop, and its promoters think they have discovered something that will solve satisfactorily the long-mooted question of rapid transit to all parts of the great business center of Chicago. It was proposed some time ago to certain prominent business-men by E. Hamilton Hunt and they at once became interested, but not until now has the enterprise been made public. Mr. Hunt says, however, that he has been at work quietly securing the signatures of property-owners to consent petitions and has succeeded in getting a large majority of those along the proposed route of his contemplated road to sign. He has nearly perfected his plans also and will be ready to go ahead with the construction just as soon as an ordinance can be put through the Council granting him the necessary franchise. This will not be undertaken until after the election, when the new Council is organized and ready for business. Then the ordinance, which has been prepared, will be presented.



ROUTE OF CENTRAL ELEVATED RAILROAD, PROPERTY OWNERS' ELECTRIC BELT LINE.

Yesterday Mr. Hunt declared that the preliminary work in connection with the enterprise has progressed to that point where he felt confident in saying the scheme is now an assured fact if the City Council will, when called upon shortly, only pass such ordinance as may be required granting the necessary franchise. There is no indicated starting point, but the map drawn by Mr. Hunt shows that he intends to encircle all that portion of the business district lying between the lake and river north of Harrison street.

Route of the Loop.

Beginning at the terminus of the Alley L on Congress street the line as at present routed will run north half a block to the alley, then go east across Wabash avenue to the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues; thence north to the alley between Lake and Water streets, west to Franklin street, south on Franklin to Washington street, west one block to Market street, south to Jackson street, east one block to Franklin street, south to Harrison, thence east to Congress. A branch line to the Illinois Central depot, running down Third avenue from Harrison to Twelfth street, thence east to the station, is also provided for.

The plans contemplate a double track road set up on an iron roadbed the same height as all the elevated lines so that passengers may be transferred from one to the other without being put to the inconvenience of ascending and descending stairways. Wherever a structure of the kind might be considered an objectionable obstruction in the streets it will be seen that the promoter has confined himself to the alleyways. As Franklin, Market, and Harrison streets are not considered among the busiest thoroughfares it is argued that the structure will not be an objection in them. They are wide streets and comparatively free of traffic—especially crowded traffic.

Futhermore, the belt line is so arranged as to strike nearly all the railroad depots as well as the elevated roads, thus making it convenient for passengers coming into the city to ride around to within easy walking distance of the leading hotels, mercantile houses, and theaters; in fact, it will pass the doors of a great many of the principal establishments. As this feature is more extensive in its scope than any other plan for a down-town loop yet offered it is made one of the most prominent claims of advantage in favor of the project.

Property-Owners Who Approve.

Among the abutting property-owners along the line who have signed Mr. Hunt's consent petitions are:

Ferd W. Peck, for the Auditorium; Clarence Peck, Walter Peck, David Kelley, Charles F. Grey, Judge Lambert Tree, J. B. Clow, John A. Roeblings' Sons, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick H. Winston, R. D. Sheppard, Jacob Weil, the Hoyne estate, C. J. Hambleton, the Hayden estate, Braun & Fitts, Albert A Munger, the Watson estate, the Freer estate, E. W. Blatchford, for the Chicago Theological Seminary, the Baptist Theological Union, Steele, Wedeles & Co., John Kranz and H. C. Durand, for the Marine Association.

Then there are a great many others who have agreed to sign. Among them may be mentioned the names of Reid & Murdoch, Paul Cornell, Matthew Laflin, John Q. Adams, Montgomery Ward & Co., C. W. Marks, Sprague, Warner & Co., S. D. Kimbark, and George A. Armour.

"In locating our route," said Mr. Hunt, "due deference has been paid to existing conditions. The West Side has a population about as large as that of the North and South Sides together, and a large proportion of those residing on the West Side come to the South Side to business or to do their shopping, while the steam surface roads bring about 100,000 persons to Chicago daily throughout the year, who are distributed about the city to various points.

"The Central Elevated Railroad, now called the Property Owners' Electric Belt Line," continued Mr. Hunt, "was organized and incorporated by a number of prominent property-owners to carry out a suggestion made by me of a method by which much needed intercommunication can be accomplished, and the owners of the property abutting upon the route can also reap the benefits or profits to be secured by the building and operation of the proposed road to reimburse them in a measure for the damage it may occasion their property. To do this I suggested that the owners of the real estate along the proposed route should form themselves into an organization, obtain a State charter and city franchise for an elevated railroad over the streets and alleys shown, and lease it to one or the other of the already existing "L" roads. They could thus control the motive power, the running of the trains, location of stations, platforms, columns, etc., etc. But subsequent investigation has shown that to effect all the objects arrived at it will be better to run it as an independent belt line, and if possible effect a transfer arrangement with the other L roads by which their passengers can be transferred to our line and carried to any point upon it for one fare, and those taking passage from one of our stations can be transferred to either of the other L roads upon the same terms. We think the interest of all parties will be best served in this way.

To Use Alleyways if Possible.

"You notice we use the alleyways where they are suitable, and a double track road through them will not work any material injury to the property. It is our intention to locate the posts in the alleys so as not to block doors or windows. Inasmuch as electricity is to be the motive power our equipment will be much lighter than that in use on the elevated roads, consequently the structure can be made ever so much lighter.

Our motor cars will only weigh six and a half tons. In cases where the buildings do not run back to the alley line the columns will be placed where the owners of the property direct, whether upon the alley line or upon their property, but they will be placed opposite the walls separating the buildings so as not to obstruct any windows, doorways, or private alleys, and in cases where alleys have been excavated with the consent of the city authorities all damages and expenses caused to the parties interested in such excavation will be paid by the railroad.

"Wherever we build in the streets the structure will be set on a single row of posts in the center of the street, so as to take up as little room as possible. Stations will be located at such points as will best serve the interests of the public and the adjacent property-owners. The motive power will be electricity, conveyed to the cars by wires located between or alongside of the rails. The cars will be lighted and heated by electricity, and it is also intended that we shall light the alleys upon our route by at least five incandescent lamps, suspended near the track, to each block. We intend that such methods of construction shall be used as will make the operation almost noiseless. The cars will be of the finest quality, with paper wheels; the rails will be continuous, thus obviating the noise made by frequent joints, and in the immediate vicinity of the hotels and places of amusement special appliances will be utilized by means of which we think that all noise will be done away with. The entire equipment will be of the best and an ample number of cars will be run to accommodate all who wish to ride at all hours of the day or night."

Money from Sale of Bonds.

The money with which to carry this improvement forward to completion is to be raised by the issue and sale of bonds. But in order to keep down interest accounts and thereby permit the shareholders to realize something it is proposed that the bond issue shall not exceed the amount necessary to actually build and equip the road. It is estimated that probably $3,500,000 will be required. As already stated the property owners along the line are to be the stockholders. Each property owner is to receive one share of stock of the par value of $100 for every front foot of real estate represented by him on the consent petition. This stock is to be delivered on completion of the road. Property owners will also have the opportunity of subscribing for the bonds of the company upon favorable terms in proportion to their frontage.

The accompanying map gives an excellent idea of the location of the proposed belt line and its position as regards the various depots, hotels, theaters, and stores. The only drawback now is non-possession of the right of way from Congress street to the alley between Lake and Water streets. But Mr. Hunt has visited the property-owners on Wabash and Michigan avenues with his petition, and every one seen by him spoke favorably of his project. They all seemed to like it, and some of those who had signed for the alley "L" to come down Wabash avenue expressed a willingness to attach their names to a letter, saying that since seeing Mr. Hunt's scheme it was much preferable to them. Mr. Hunt says the elevated railroad companies also look with favor upon his road, as it will give them all a chance to send their passengers to any point they want to go. Furthermore, the ordinance will provide that every elevated road to be built hereafter shall connect with the belt on the same terms as shall be made with those now completed or building.

Prof. Bowsher Finally Sustained.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The sudden resignation of C. A. Bowsher, Superintendent of the city schools, was caused by the suspension of a pupil, a son of a prominent banker, for disorderly conduct. The board investigated the matter and requested Mr. Bowsher to reinstate the boy at once. At this point Mr. Bowsher presented his resignation, requesting that it take immediate effect. During the last few days a number of petitions have been presented to the board asking that Prof. Bowsher be reinstated. At a meeting of the board last night Prof. Bowsher was reinstated and will resume his duties Monday morning.

Bonds of Indicted Bankers Increased.

ATLANTIC, Ia., March 25.—[Special.]—A. W. Dickerson, cashier, and J. C. Yetzer, President of the Cass County Bank, which recently closed its doors, were again arrested yesterday and each placed under $10,000 additional bonds, making $19,000 against each. Dickerson, who has been out on bail, was returned to jail in default of bonds. Yetzer failed to secure bonds, but was reported too sick to be taken to jail.

Pastor Miller's Farewell Sermon.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The Rev. G. A. Miller, pastor of the Christian Church of Normal, preached his farewell sermon today and will go at once to assume the pastorate of the First Christian Church at Covington, Ky. Mr. Miller will preach his first sermon at Covington on the first Sunday in April in the new church, erected at a cost of $30,000.

FRUIT CROPS RUINED.

COLD WAVE A CALAMITY TO MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS GROWERS.

Marked Change in the Weather Kills the Buds and Causes Damage That Will Amount to Thousands of Dollars—Business-Men at Beloit, Wis., Swindled by a Man Who Claimed He Represented a Chicago Clothing House—General Northwest News.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—A blizzard struck this shore from the Northwest early this morning and continued till late this afternoon, with mercury far below freezing point. Many thousand dollars' damage is done to early peaches, grapes, and blackberries. Strawberries are frozen up solid. Thousands of trees were almost in blossom from the unusual, continued early warm weather. Many fruit growers were dependent on the early fruit to clear mortgages on their farms, put on them from hard times during the last six months. This will prove the most serious calamity that has befallen the growers in the fruit belt since the peach-yellows scourge in 1875 completely devastated the entire belt of the main resource to farmers.

ANNA, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The thermometer fell last night to about 20°. The freeze did great damage to fruit and vegetables throughout this section. The buds of the pears, cherries, and early apples are thought to be killed. Early vegetables suffered. Strawberries are injured some. There will be no peach crop whatever, this freeze having finished the ruin which the January cold snap began. The season has been unusually forward and fruits and vegetables of all kinds had become advanced. The damage is much heavier than a freeze in this month would ordinarily cause. The loss in this belt will amount to thousands of dollars.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—In two days there has been a drop in temperature from 80° to 15°. Peaches, pears, and plums are ruined. The apple crop has not been injured, with the exception of a few early varieties.

DECATUR, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—A severe snow-storm visited this region today, and in some places the snow is drifting badly.

ALTON, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The gale which visited this district last night is still here in a diminished degree, and the thermometer has not been above 20° at any time, as against 72° Friday afternoon. All the fruit has been killed.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The weather became much colder, the thermometer registering 8° above zero this morning. If the temperature gets much lower tonight the fruit crop will be entirely ruined. One of the oldest farmers in this section said yesterday more farm work had been done up to this time of the year than ever before in his recollection.

CAIRO, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The warm weather of the last week caused the strawberries to grow and some to bloom. The weather is now cold and it is thought the fruit is all killed in this section. Peaches were nearly all killed by the intense cold of the winter.

FAIRBURY, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The fine spring weather that has prevailed here several weeks changed suddenly last night, and all day the mercury has been twenty above, with a strong cold wind blowing from the northwest, accompanied occasionally by flurries of snow. Ice of a good thickness formed. Early garden vegetables and out-of-door plants are ruined, and it is feared the early fruit, which was several weeks ahead of the season, caused by the fine weather, is also ruined.

WABASH, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—This has been one of the coldest days in March ever known in this locality. Fruit has been badly hurt and the growing wheat is injured. The mercury is down to 12° tonight.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—A blizzard has been raging here all day and it is extremely cold tonight. During the last month the warm weather has caused all the fruit trees to bud, and these buds were all killed last night and wheat badly damaged.

BELOIT BUSINESS-MEN SWINDLED.

Taken in by a Man Who Said He Represented a Chicago Dry Goods Firm.

BELOIT, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—Many Beloit people have been swindled this last week by a man giving his name as L. J. Frank of the firm of Frank Bros., dry goods men of Chicago. He rented a big store, drank champagne, smoked 25-cent cigars, and played host royally to such of the business-men as he could favor with his patronage, but all this was done by charging the expenses until his money could come from Chicago. In a few cases he gave worthless checks in payment of accounts. His claim was that the Frank Bros. were going to put in a $100,000 stock, and he was going to run the store.

NOVEL DAMAGE SUIT AT MILWAUKEE.

Saloonkeeper Sued for Allowing a Man to Drink Himself to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25. [Special.]—Probably the most unusual and altogether remarkable action at law ever instituted in the Circuit Court has been begun. It is that of Joseph Schissler, as administrator of the estate of Henry Plamm, against John Brier, a saloonkeeper at No. 1836 Fond du Lac avenue, from whom he seeks to recover $5,000 because Plamm, the plaintiff asserts, drank so much beer in Brier's saloon as to kill him. It is alleged that June 1, 1893, Hermann Plamm went into the defendant's saloon and made a wager with Charles Buth that he could drink fifteen glasses of beer in fifteen minutes. The defendant was to furnish the beer. At the thirteenth glass Plamm was overcome. The defendant is alleged to have then given him two glasses of brandy, after which Plamm expired.

The Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association closed its session at the Normal School. The following officers were elected: President, Arthur Burch, Milwaukee; First Vice-President, Walter Allen, Milwaukee; Second Vice-President, Prof. Voliand, Racine; Secretary, E. W. Walker, Whitewater; Treasurer, John T. Reardon, Sheboygan. Prof. Showalter was elected a member of the Executive committee, to succeed J. A. Sheridan of Madison.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE MILITIA.

Resignations Accepted and Elections Ordered by the Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General has accepted the following resignations: William O. Wright as Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, Third Brigade; Harry B. Lichtenberger as First Lieutenant of Company L, Sixth Infantry, Freeport. An election is ordered in Company L, Sixth Infantry, Thursday, April 5, for First Lieutenant. The election of the following officers of the Third Division, First Battalion, Illinois naval militia, is confirmed: Herbert McNulta, Lieutenant, Junior Grade; Norman B. Holdane, Ensign, and Clarence B. Shaffner, Ensign. Permission to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, until Dec. 31, 1894, is granted to the Drexel Cadet Corps, Chicago. Private Robert B. Hoyler, Battery D, and Private Samuel Rodicek, Troop A, are honorably discharged. Privates Edward J. Ryan, Joseph Healey, and Dennis F. O'Connor, Company C, Seventh Infantry, are dropped from the rolls for desertion.

CHURCH DEDICATED AT URBANA, ILL.

New Edifice of the Methodists One of the Finest in the State.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The new Methodist Episcopal church of Urbana, Ill., one of the finest churches in Central Illinois, was dedicated today. The building is finished and paid for. It is convenient, commodious, and artistic. The cost of the building and furniture is about $25,000. Since 1890 a movement has been growing for a more commodious building and better church facilities. J. C. Sheldon, then President of the Board of Trustees, came to the front with a proposition, which was accepted, to erect and inclose the walls. The church society and friends of the church were to complete the building. The first pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Urbana was the Rev. A. Bradshaw, in 1839. The Rev. Robert McIntyre, well known in Chicago, was pastor in 1888. The present pastor is the Rev. U. Z. Gilmer.

ST. LOUIS CLOSE TO FOURTH PLACE.

Its Population Now Estimated to Be Up to About 600,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—[Special.]—St. Louis is now running close up for the honor of fourth largest city of the United States. Brooklyn now has the place with a population of a trifle over 800,000 persons, but according to the new city directory which will soon be issued this city can now boast of almost 600,000 inhabitants, and that is considered an exceedingly low figure by experts. During the year ending Jan. 1 there has been an increase of 21,588. In the year previous, by the same computation at which this result is arrived at, it is calculated that the population increased over 32,000.

Twenty-four men representing the Press club of Columbus, O., and the present State administration are in the city today, the guests of the St. Louis newspaper men. They arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern in a special car yesterday morning.

SUIT FOR THE FAMOUS PARIS FUND.

Dr. O'Reilly Summoned from Adrian, Mich., to Testify in Paris.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 25.—Dr. Charles O'Reilly, ex-Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, leaves for Paris this week in response to a request from Justin McCarthy to testify in the suit of Mrs. Parnell for the acquisition of the famous Paris fund, of which McCarthy is now sole surviving trustee. The money at issue is said to be a quarter of a million dollars. Dr. O'Reilly has recently taken charge of St. Mary's Parish here.

TO CLOSE THE POOLROOM IN OMAHA.

Chief of Police to Continue His Attacks on Gambling.

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—[Special.]—Chief Seavey, after having ordered the closing of the gambling houses decided to enforce the State law in relation to the nickel-in-the-slot machines and pool selling. He has an opinion of the county attorney to the effect that poolrooms are contrary to the State law and an edict to close the Diamond poolroom, the only one in Omaha, is expected at once.

TENTH BODY FOUND IN THE CANAL.

Colored Employe Appears to Have Been Murdered for His Money.

JOLIET, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The body of Milt Johnson, the tenth body found in the canal in the last two weeks, was found near the boat yard in Lockport. Johnson was a colored man, who worked on the drainage canal for Rasher, Coleman & Hoge. He disappeared March 3 after drawing his pay. When found his pockets were turned inside out and everything points to murder.

Young Girl Frozen to Death.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Friday evening Miss Etta Brewer of this city left home and failing to return a search was made for her, which was continued all day yesterday. This morning word was sent to this city that a woman was found dead about five miles in the country. She proved to be Miss Brewer. It is thought she walked into the country and, becoming bewildered, had wandered around until exhausted, when she lay down and froze to death.

Made Heir to a Large Fortune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Yesterday Peter Vietege of this city received a cablegram from Germany announcing the death of his millionaire uncle, who is one of the nitrate kings of Chile, and that a commissioner is now in Chile settling up the estates there. Vietege is a tailor by trade, and will receive one-fourteenth of the estate.

Boy Dies from Drinking Alcohol.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—A boy named James Hawkins was persuaded by some men near Casey to drink a large quantity of alcohol. The boy died from the effects a short time afterward, and the man who gave it to him was arrested and placed under $500 bond for manslaughter.

Beatrice Grocers Assign.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 25.—[Special.]—J. P. Anderson & Co., grocers, last night gave chattel mortgages to the amount of about $3,100. The secured creditors will take formal possession of the store in the morning. The liabilities are estimated at $5,000, with nominal assets of the same amount.

Bank Reopens at Great Falls, Mont., Today.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., March 25.—[Special.]—The First National Bank, the largest in Northern Montana, that closed last summer, will reopen tomorrow. The following are the new officers: A. M. Scott, President; J. T. Armington, Vice-President; Gold T. Curtis, cashier.

Dies of Hiccoughs After a Week's Siege.

WARSAW, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Frank Harmon, residing east of this city a couple of miles, died from hiccoughs. He was taken ill a month ago with the grip and a week ago hiccoughs set in which the physicians were unable to check. Mr. Harmon was 40 years of age.

Northwest Notes.

Burglars robbed the grocery store of C. J. Lundin at Knox, Ind., of $450.

The Populists of North Dakota will hold a State convention in June at Jamestown.

Judge Ney of Independence, Ia., has been appointed Professor of Law at the State University.

The letting of the contract for the new city hall at Waupaca, Wis., was postponed by the City Council until Tuesday next.

The Model Clothing house of Portland, Ind., was sold at Sheriff's sale for $6,550. A branch at Dunkirk brought $3,100.

Frank Hull, City Clerk of Wheaton, Ill., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy.

John Snyder shot and probably killed the 5-year-old son of Joel Anderson at Unionville, Ill. Snyder thought his pistol was not loaded.

The Republicans of Fort Wayne, Ind., have nominated Col. Chauncey B. Oakley for Mayor and William T. Jeffries for City Clerk.

Acting Governor Gill has issued a requisition on the Governor of Florida for W. S. Jewell, wanted at Lewiston for forgery and under arrest at Osceola, Fla.

The dead body of Mrs. Sawyer was found on the prairie near Chamberlain, S. D. It is supposed she became lost in the recent storm and died of exhaustion.

The Rev. R. L. MacWherter, Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Virginia, Ill., has been called to Greenfield, Ill., as pastor of the Presbyterian church there.

The assignee of the Bank of Washburn, Wis., has been discharged, and President A. C. Porter says the bank will open as the First National Bank of Washburn early in April.

Fifteen hundred dollars has been raised by popular subscription at Clinton, Ia., and is offered as a reward for the arrest of the murderer of August Wessell, who was killed at Feeds Grove a year ago.

CHILD LABOR AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mrs. Florence Kelly Tells Why There Are Men Always Out of Work.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, the factory inspectress, at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting room yesterday afternoon told of some of the reasons which lead to the overwork of one class and the lack of employment by another.

"It is really ridiculous and preposterous," said Mrs. Kelly, "that there should be any unemployed in this country. Think of all the roads throughout this broad land that need to be put into a fit condition for travel. It is almost an impossibility to have a letter sent to some of the small towns of Illinois, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. In Switzerland it is just the reverse. The roads all over that country are so perfect that a letter addressed to any part of it is certain to be delivered."

One of the conditions that leads to the existence of unemployed, Mrs. Kelly said, is that children, frequently little girls, displace their fathers in many of the trades.

"This city," said she, "does not take half care of the children of the primary school grade. They are more profitable for the time being to certain classed employers, because they are cheaper than adults. In several of the trades two of the children displace one man. The reason the city takes no heed is because being merely a civic duty for the citizens in general there is no profit in it for them."

Mrs. Kelly maintained there should be no children under 16 years of age in any of the employments. Through a spirit of false economy people go to where things are cheapest because the work is done by child labor which has supplanted that of their parents, who are thus thrown out of employment. Several instances of injustice to children amounting to cruelty in the mercantile establishments and factories were cited by the speaker.

PUSH SMOKE CRUSADE

INSPECTOR ADAMS WILL INAUGURATE WORK ON NEW LINES.

Clauses of the Ordinance Which Provide for the Revoking of Licenses of Engineers and Stokers Who Maintain Smoking Chimneys Will Be Enforced—To Enlist the Co-operation of the Building Department—For Hard Coal Burners in the World's Fair District Hotels.

Smoke Inspector Adams is about to enter upon the prosecution of a vigorous spring campaign. He says the smoke nuisance has never been so bad in Chicago as it is now and for that reason thinks heroic measures are more necessary than ever before. Not quite so many chimneys distinguish themselves with evidences of their ability to turn daylight into darkness as heretofore, but a great number of stacks continue to send forth dense volumes of smoke that hangs in heavy black clouds over the city.

"I am satisfied that by strict enforcement of the laws," said Inspector Adams yesterday, "this nuisance can be abated, and if it is possible I propose to enforce them. The ordinance passed April 3, 1890, defining the duties of licensed engineers and stokers, contains a clause that has never been enforced and which would if carefully observed go a long way towards clearing the atmosphere.

"I have reference to Sec. 5, which gives the Board of Examining Engineers power to revoke or suspend the licenses of engineers and stokers who fail in the performance of their duties—such as maintaining a too high pressure of steam, permitting the water in the boilers to get too low, of absence from their posts while the boilers are under pressure, and of permitting undue volumes of smoke to issue from the chimneys. The last two stipulations have especially been permitted to go by default. But I intend from this time on to see whether or not they can be enforced."

Mr. Adams will inaugurate his crusade, however, in some of the outlying districts instead of the business center. His first move will be made among the World's Fair hotels. Arrangements are being made for a conference one day this week with the proprietors of the Ingram, Windermere, Chicago Beach, Vendome Club, Barry, Thomas, Isabella and other houses. The object of the conference will be to form an agreement under which the landlords of these hostelries will be forced to burn hard instead of soft coal.

"There are no factories either in or west of that section," observed the Inspector, "and it ought to be made one of the cleanest, most desirable residence localities in the city."

Furthermore, a conference will be held today between the Inspector and Building Commissioner Eisendrath for the purpose of talking over a scheme of coöperation between the smoke and building departments. "It is our desire," said Mr. Adams, "to get an ordinance through the Council giving us authority to coöperate. One of the provisions of this ordinance shall clothe the Building Commissioner with power to inspect the plans of all buildings and insist upon the builders agreeing to put in smoke consumers before he issues the necessary permit. In this way I think we can so arrange and regulate matters that the new buildings will not be smoke producers. I find that in scores of buildings the man or boy taking care of the boilers is also the janitor and runs the elevators, which means that he cannot watch the furnaces all the time. It also means that he must bank his fires and banked fires always make smoke. Half the smoke therefore is due to careless or indifferent firing. These are some of the things I propose to regulate. The Edison, the Chicago Arc Light, and the Glucose factory chimneys which until recently were the nuisances, are now clear because these concerns are using fuel oil."

TO FIGHT HARD AGAINST GULF ROAD.

Question of the Court's Jurisdiction Will Be Bitterly Contested—Railroad News.

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—[Special.]—Attorneys Patterson and Hobson of the Gulf road will arrive in Omaha tomorrow and will make a strong fight against recognizing the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court Judges in the Union Pacific-Gulf case. They will contend that the District Judges when sitting in circuit have as full authority as the Circuit Judge. Attorneys Thurston and Kelley of the Union Pacific will argue that they have not. Mr. Thurston maintains that the Union Pacific can no more be compelled to run its trains over the Gulf's Julesburg-La Salle tracks than it can to use the Burlington tracks between Omaha and Denver.

Made an Excellent Record.

A large train load of passengers, consisting of returning Eastern tourists and prominent residents of California and the Hawaiian Islands, who had experienced considerable delay on account of the blizzard which recently swept Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado, had a fast ride on the Chicago and Northwestern Friday. The party reached Omaha Friday morning and the desire of a number of them to make connections with Eastern trains leaving Chicago Friday night was communicated to Supt. Sanborn. The train, consisting of a baggage car, chair car, diner, four Pullman sleepers, and a tourist sleeper, left Council Bluffs at 9:50 a. m. and reached Chicago at 9:20 p. m., making the run of 488 miles in eleven hours and thirty minutes, the actual average rate of speed being nearly fifty miles per hour. Inasmuch as no special arrangement had been made in advance and the train was a heavy one it is claimed that this is the best long distance run that has ever been made in the West under similar conditions.

Railway Notes.

The Lehigh Valley railroad will April 1, in connection with the Grand Trunk and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, inaugurate a vestibule train service between New York and Chicago via Niagara Falls. Trains will make the run in twenty-two hours.

An order signed by Judge Caldwell has been filed in the United States District Court at Denver permitting the receivers of the Colorado Midland railroad company to carry out the lease and contract with the Rio Grande of an undivided half of the railroad between Newcastle and Rifle Creek and to pay certain rentals and installments of interest.

Railroad net earnings for January are reported as follows: Central Pacific, $261,969, decrease, $10,909; St. Louis Southeastern, $36,866, decrease, $56,237; Western New York and Pennsylvania, $43,700, decrease, $30,375; Southern Pacific, $1,060,098, decrease, $160,466. The net earnings of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas for February were $3,800, decrease, $10,331; Toledo, Peoria and Western, $11,404, decrease, $4,188.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad's California limited train No. 3 now leaves Chicago one hour later than heretofore—namely: at 9:30 p. m. instead of 8:30 p. m., and leaves Kansas City the following day at 1:40 p. m. instead of 1 p. m. as heretofore. It arrives at Los Angeles, San Diego, and other Southern California points at the same hour as before, thus making the run from Chicago to Los Angeles in 83 hours and 30 minutes.

Church Dedicated at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., March 25.—[Special.]—The new Swedish Baptist Church at Sunnyside avenue and Ninth street was dedicated today by the Rev. Lindel of Des Moines, assisted by a brother divine from Davenport.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LYNNFIELD, MASS.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.

The estate situated on the banks of Suntaug Lake and within three minutes' walk of station of Boston & Maine R. R., in Lynnfield, Mass., 13 miles from Boston. House contains 7 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, etc., and wide piazzas. Stable with five stalls and ample carriage room. Six acres land in lawn and groves bordering on the lake, including flower beds, kitchen garden, with small fruits, asparagus beds, etc. This estate is 150 feet above the sea, and in one of the healthiest towns in New England, and only six miles to sea beaches at Lynn and Swampscott. Will be rented furnished to a careful family, including services of gardener and assistant now on the place, to care for the grounds, and to raise such vegetables as may be required. Address D. P. IVES, 40 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

HOTELS.

GRANADA HOTEL

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6. Plaster Statue of Thorwaldsen.
7. Statue of Hans Christian Andersen.
8. Porcelain Porch, German Section.
9. Beautiful Collection of Russian Furs.
10. Distant View of Porcelain Porch.
11. Great Indian Dogskin Wigwam.
12. Front of the Italian Section.
13. Facade of Swiss Exhibit.
14. Silk Display in French Section.
15. Tables of Bohemian Glass.
16. Russian Portal and Facade.
17. Marie Antoinette's Bedchamber.

—AND—

LETTER FROM ROGER BALLU,
French Minister of Public Instruction,
With Portrait.

This is the first complete set of interior views of this wonderful building, the largest, most interesting, and most popular on the grounds.

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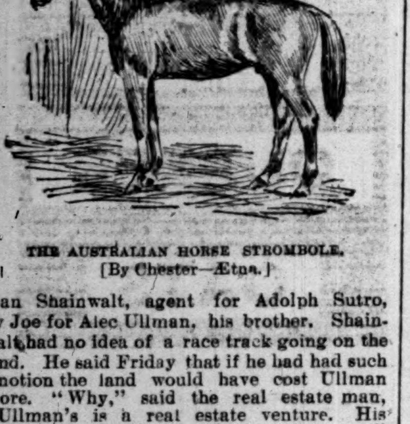
FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA RACING CLOUDED IN MYSTERY.

Corrigan's New Track Well Placed, but Could Not Compete with Bay District—Tom Williams Not in the New Combine, and It Is Not Known What He Will Do—Doings of the Chicago Men and Horses on the 'Frisco Track—Other Turf News.

San Francisco, Cal., March 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—The land that the Corrigan-Walbaum syndicate has bought for San Francisco's future race track lies broad and fair.

The Tribune correspondent and some Chicago colonists have just come in from a drive nigh to Ocean View, on the city side of which the land rests. The party walked all over it. Its nearest corner to the town is about 250 yards from Barney Farley's roadside hostelry, where so many great—and small—fighters have fitted for their battles. Some were fitting yet, but the game has fallen away, and they were the small fry of pugilism. There are scant 110 acres in the track. It's the land—or part of it—that Australian Joe Thompson picked out as the best possible spot near San Francisco for a race track. Out of the original Thompson track some forty acres have been recently bought by the Spring Valley Water company for a reserve basin. The land was held and bought at $1,500 an acre. It is south and west of the two buildings used for men and women's houses of correction, on good roads, with the Southern Pacific railway and the Ocean View Electric line and Metropolitan road less than a furlong from one of its sides. It is not five but six miles from the Baldwin Hotel, and was bought last Tuesday of Herman Shainwalt, agent for Adolph Sutro, by Joe for Alec Ullman, his brother. Shainwalt had no idea of a race track going on the land. He said Friday that if he had had such a notion the land would have cost Ullman more. "Why," said the real estate man, "Ullman's is a real estate venture. His engineer is subdividing it into lots now." Tom Williams, now at the head of Californian racing, is not in the syndicate—yet. If he chooses to go in he can, but not to dominate, and he may not go in.


THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE STROMBOLE.
[By Chester—Ætna.]

There will hardly be a race track on the ground this year, or as long as Bay District can be held for racing purposes. It is Garfield Park against Hawthorne on the question of location, and Bay District would win. Besides, if Tom Williams is not in, Tom Williams' friends are. He and Corrigan understand each other, too. The lease at Bay District is merely a thirty days' affair, and it has been the intention for years to cut it up into building lots.

The New Track Site Well Placed.

Crowds could get to the new site in forty-five minutes with as good facilities as those bearing on Bay District. It is in the prettiest of the suburbs and better shielded from the bay's fog clouds than Bay District. The soil is sandy and little or no grading would be required if the grand stand was poised on the further corner, which has a perfect elevation for one. If Bay District is cut up a modern equipment for $75,000 or less will be put on the new land and a fall and winter meeting begun next October. If Bay District stands it will be used to the end. That is the idea your correspondent got of the local racing situation. Bay District ought to go. It is bad in all but location, stabling, and course. Its stands are ugly and incommodious and its betting ring a horror. And these have of late years become the two important corners of a race track, and should be because they are for the public and gamblers, who foot the great racing bills of the Nation, roughly estimated at $500,000,000 a year.

At Bay District there is a little stand here and a little stand there and no stand at all when one comes to pick his spot to regularly and truly see a race, unless it be on the narrow quarter stretch slope—badly angled—and two little stands at the entrances, of which hangers on collect fees from bookmakers and owners. A stand such as is at Hawthorne would be a revelation in this country and when one is built on the newly acquired land it will be on that plan. "Fred" Walbaum, the Ullmans, Corrigan, and the Californians will make a combination that cannot be excelled for placing horses here. And the city is the first in America for natural winter racing, which is not natural in Chicago or New York. Only these towns can carry a big game better than San Francisco. Since the weather has straightened betting has been excellent, and from end to end—this is the 115th day—the attendance has averaged 2,400 or 2,500. That's marvelous and accounted for by the fact that San Francisco, while less than 300,000 strong in itself, is as is Boston, the metropolis of a populous country around it and in addition is the mecca of the Western land—prolific of money-spenders, all of whom turn for recreation to the city.

Some Bad Reversals of Form.

The Board of Stewards, controlling the racing here, is not as active as it once was, so far as rulings are concerned. The body has, it seems, become indolent of late, for some ugly corners have been passed without apparent notice in the racing of the last two weeks. Some of the native stables run shockingly, or "scandalous," as dry and funny Pat Meany puts it when anything is out of line to his eye. The race last Friday, out of which came the Princess-Lottie D. match, had an off color look, 1:02¾ for five furlongs, though time cuts little or no figure. It's the way they race and whom they race with. Mr. Macdonough made the match because of dissatisfaction with Jimmy Irving's ride, and because the mare—a fast jade—had worked in better than 1:01½.

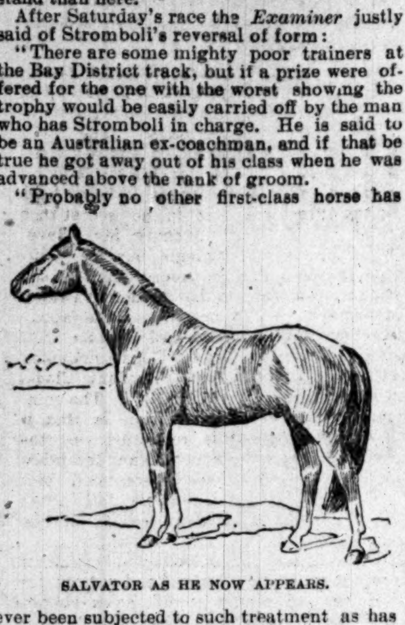
The Macdonough trainer, Henry Walsh, is hard on his horses and less work might result in better racing from them. Irving is an honest boy, often out of temper, form, and luck—the three go together on the turf. Either the betting was funny—the right people got down at the right time—or else the Lottie D party, with a "good thing," waited for and got their price. The mare is fast but cold-blooded—daughter of Little Alp and Kittie Deane. There were rumors in the air and papers that Corrigan wanted her. He has a weakness for sprinters but not for cold blood. Your correspondent asked him if he thought well enough of the Little Alp mare to take her East. "Not me," said the stalwart. "She's fast for five furlongs, but likes half a mile better. She's not my kind. I never owned but one cold-blooded one—Josephus. I bought him to win money with, won it, sold him for $100, and quit dealing in that kind of cattle. I am 'long' on sprinters, anyhow."

How Stromboli Changed His Quality.

But to go back to the vigilance of the stewards. The Stromboli party should have been on the rack a long while after Saturday's race, which he won on the outside of his field and in a gallop, 116 pounds up, one and one-sixteenth miles, in 1:48¾. It was a noble performance, and the black son of Chester and Ætna is a good racehorse, even though he has an ugly way of going and cannot "walk" in the mud. That's all right. But on the Saturday before, on a track almost equally to his liking, he was last but one in a field about the same or less strength, one and one-eighth miles, in 1:58¾. That day Stromboli had John Weber up, the public played him heaviest and he was favorite, backed from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5. Saturday he was favorite too, but his party got the best of the price and he had up Sullivan, a boy the public does not fancy, and with reason. Dan Halliday, a pleasant faced, but none too keen young Australian, trains the horse. Before the race in which the horse was beaten he got a mile and a quarter work over night and a fairly fast mile and an eight the morning of the race. Everbody of knowledge around the track knew this, yet there was no stewardic action. Stromboli will be seen in Chicago and then go East. He is leased from J. Bruce Lowe, the Australian horse importer, by J. J. Moore, a local produce dealer, who races in silver and gold as the San Clemente Stable. Genial Charley Kingsley, the bookmaker, manages for Moore and won heavily on the big horse Saturday, though he lost well on him before. Stromboli can go the Washington Park mile with 115 pounds up in 1:40 and likes a route. But if his party races him at Washington Park as it has raced him here it will have trouble, because there is far less indolence and carelessness in its stand than here.

After Saturday's race the *Examiner* justly said of Stromboli's reversal of form:

"There are some mighty poor trainers at the Bay District track, but if a prize were offered for the one with the worst showing the trophy would be easily carried off by the man who has Stromboli in charge. He is said to be an Australian ex-coachman, and if that be true he got away out of his class when he was advanced above the rank of groom.


SALVATOR AS HE NOW APPEARS.

"Probably no other first-class horse has ever been subjected to such treatment as has the speedy son of Chester. There is as much difference between the Stromboli of yesterday and the Stromboli that was disgracefully beaten a week ago as between day and night. Yesterday he was a stake horse of high degree, fit to run for a man's life. A week ago he went to the post no better than a third-rate selling plater, and he has not improved one whit, so far as condition and speed are concerned, in the meanwhile. The sole cause of his defeat was too much work."

Rancho del Paso and Salvador.

The Haggin Rancho del Paso yearlings will not be sold this year until early in June at Morris Park. They leave Sacramento May 13, 153 strong, in John Mackey's charge and make a choice band. Here is how they stand:

Alexander	6	Midlothian	11
Ben Ali	22	Milner	2
Darebin	15	St. Carlo	5
Fitzjames	10	Salvator	18
Fresno	5	Sir Modred	25
Joe Daniels	1	Tyrant	9
Kyrle Daly	2	Torso	7
Longfield (dead)	2		
Maxim	13	Total	153

Your correspondent has seen the lot, and the Maxims and the Salvators are the pick of them. In addition to the above sires here there are eight others on the farm in Owas, Islington, the brother of Isenglass, Morullo, St. Andrew, imp., 1877, by St. Simon—Maid of Perth, by Scottish Chief, brown, 15:2½; Prestonpaus, imp., 1877, by Prince Charlie—Beatrice, by Voltigeur, brown, 16 hands; Anchoret, imp., 1890, by Hermit—Substitute, by Young Melbourne, bay, 16 hands; Kismet, imp., 1891, by Meltonen—Kisberina, by Kisber, bay, 15:3 hands; and Calvados, imp., 1889, by Galopin (sire of Donovan and St. Simon)—Turn of the Tide, dark brown, 16 hands.

Longfields died recently, Nulner is nearly past service, and Kyrle Daly and Joe Daniels are past. The new sires take their places. What a wealth of racing reminiscence hangs about that glorious horse Salvator, by Prince Charlie, the English roarer, and Salina, daughter of Lexington. He's 8 years old, but doesn't look it as he stands and lets the white winter sun of California bring out the sheen of his bright chestnut colt. He's full, but not fat, is the ex-champion, for he gets plenty of walking and trotting, and might easily be got to a race. Salvator is of the highest finish, as sound as when, as a yearling, he left the Kentucky paddock at Dan Swigert's Elmendorf. Salvator is a picture. Certainly his stamp is on his sons and daughters, and his old groom says that bar his white blaze and pasterns, with their effect, he's a picture of his grandsire, Blair Athol. He has the gamecock throttle, muscular neck of the Stockwells, no coarseness, perfectly sloped shoulders and arched loins, and a perfect head. Truly Tenny's old rival and conqueror is a perfect horse. Among his colts are a chestnut out of Miss Woodford—also a champion—a bay from Electra, chestnuts from Lou Lanier and Katrine, and bay fillies out of Firenzi—another champion—Plaything, and Lizzie Lucas.

The best of the Young Maxims to be sold are bay colt from Carina, dam of St. Carlo, a brown out of Vandalia, and bay fillies from Preciosa and Tyrant. John Mackay swears that one of these days the farm will send out another champion from a Glenelg mare with Stockwell backing and by Salvator. It is a reasonable claim if thoroughbred blood and thoroughbred disposition ran more truly together than they do.

Joe Ullman's Busy and Losing Trip.

Joe Ullman is due in Chicago now—unless he halted on the road in the interest of Hawthorne and East St. Louis. Joe has not made a fortune here. He must be $10,000 behind as a bookmaker, bettor, and horse owner. His colt Centurion, just now in a bad way, and Happy Day go to East St. Louis for racing. Joe bought the pair for his brother Alex. and until last week was more than even on Happy Day. He nearly won both out, when the son of Emperor came from behind in sensational style and nipped Evanatus on the post Feb. 28. But after that Mike Kelly and Ullman quarreled over some stable irregularity, and Happy Day went into new quarters. Since then the horse has run two bad races and was favorite in one and second choice in the other. Ullman backed him heavily both times. The other Chicago stables are still here. The Corrigan lot will not leave until March 24 or 25 and go to Memphis. Kitty Scott and Vassal will be dropped off at Little Rock for a 2-year-old stake and the Arkansas Derby. But maybe not. Ed Corrigan said last night: "I may not send the pair to Little Rock though I half promised Mr. Epperson I would. If I do I may send my lot away in two divisions, the filly and Vassal in the first.

Vassal Shows His Good Quality.

Lazzarone out of the way Vassal ought to win the first Derby of the season. He showed some of the quality, first uncovered at Washington Park last summer, in a scant three-quarters race last Thursday. Piccolo was a "good thing" in it and played for a killing. Off in front the English horse seemed to have his field towroped, when Vassal came out of the bunch and wearing Piccolo down won by half a length in 1:12¼. He only had 102 pounds up, but the time equaled Racine's, and the track record. It was a good performance and recalled the colt's races behind Domino and Peter the Great in the Hyde Park, and Rey El Santa Anita and Clara Bauer in the Lake View Handicap. Vassal will be a good 3-year-old. Unfortunately he is not in the American Derby. Mr. Corrigan expects to have to meet Lazzarone in the Memphis Derby, the field of which is of cheap quality outside the pair. He may decline the issue if Lazzarone is the Lazzarone of last fall. He was ten pounds the best of the Western division. But Vassal will go there and probably try out Gene Leigh's big colt. Vassal has furnished into a glorious looking colt, and the big son of Jils Johnson and Vixen will be a tough nut for any one's colt to crack.

Joe Murphy has been a wonder of consistence out here and says a lot for Trainer Baker's methods. The colt has so far run thirteen races here and been first in seven, was second twice, third three times, and unplaced but once. He has won $2,500 for the stable.

The Hidalgo—Unit filly, a nervous miss, less rugged than Kitty Scott, has been twice beaten lately, and Gus Strauss, a counterfeit under heavy weight, has shown great speed with a light impost, though he has not won.

Corrigan's and Other Eastern Stables.

Another 2-year-old of the stable, the Rossington—Ada Reese colt, who is to be called Capt. Rees, after the genial Secretary at Memphis, started last Thursday and ran a fair race. He is a good looking fast colt who will do to watch. His Hawthorne trial was a high one and he has done two halves in 51 seconds on poor going in his work here.

The Weber boys, though they are riding for Mr. Corrigan, have not signed contracts with him for the season. The terms were virtually agreed on by the Master of Hawthorne and Peter Weber, their father, though there was a hitch about outside mounts. Mr. Weber took the contract home and has not yet signed it. The case may come up later, as Mr. Corrigan considers that the boys have contracted with him and that the contract terms were accepted for them when, the day after their father took the document away, the boys reported to the stable for duty.

The McCafferty & Starling string still lingers here, though slated to go East last week. Walters and Dargen and Piccolo will leave here about the same time as the Corrigan lot. So will Barney Schrieber, and Kitt Chinn, and Rolla Colston with the Kentucky Stable band. The black and yellow of the Ætna Stable has already been racing under the firm name, and leaves about the end of the month for Louisville, where the final touches will be put on them for the Southern campaign. B. J. Johnson, a mild man, is wroth at the treatment accorded old Gascon in the handicaps, and will start no more in those events. Rudolph, doing well, will not perform here again. Neither will Evanatus, who has bitterly disappointed Mr. Johnson.

Loudon is doing well, but will not be seen at the post here, and Old Jacobson and Macbeth II. are ready to hold their own in good classes as jumpers. After his purchase the Red Iron colt, Diggs, got off his feed, and is being indulged a bit.

Nick Hall talks about taking his big string of more or less quality through the Montana circuit after the local racing shuts down, about July 1. Some other of the minor Eastern owners are likely to follow the Hall banner and see how easy—or how hard—the game is up there.

Chicago Bookmakers and Their Work.

There have been some great changes in the betting ring, though the game is keen and good of bulk. Gus Bluhm is in Southern California with George Rose. Bluhm cleaned up $10,000. Rose is a good winner. Barney Schrieber is not more than $8,000 or $10,000 to the good. Frank Eckert is $10,000 winner. John O'Neill won only $5,000 while here. Walters and Dargen are $4,000 or $5,000 ahead. Riley Grannan, in his week's play, dropped $12,000 of the $50,000 he won last November and December. But he is still in the ring and as game as ever. Humphries and Kingsley, best of the Californians, so called, though both are Eastern men are both winner—Humphries most. He is lucky on the outside and so is Kingsley. He cleaned up $5,000 or so over Stromboli's victory last Saturday. All in all the betting game is good here, and a bookmaker can easily handle $7,500 or $8,000 on the five races on an afternoon's card. Thursdays and Saturdays this amount can be increased to $10,000. And books can be rounded, too, except in cases where the operators themselves gamble on one or two horses, as is often the case, with such men as Grannan, Schrieber, and Eckert in a small ring.

New Trotting Body Organized.

Secretary Stamer of the American Trotting Association could not prevent, though he used every effort, the organization of the new Occidental Trotting and Pacing Association and he has gone home. President Johnston of the National Association also tried to prevent the formation of the new harness racing body. It aims to do for the Pacific States what the National and American Associations do for the whole country and can only be effective through a modern and thoroughly competent Secretary in a well equipped office.

Cleiveden's book is full. This horse is a brother to Chester, the sire of Stromboli. Simeon Reed is to breed eight to the Australian. Rancho del Paso has sent down ten approved mares, and E. J. Baldwin will probably breed fifteen to Cleiveden.

The selection of Jim Howard and Jack Kelsey for the vacant offices of the Washington Park club is intensely popular among the horsemen here, and this feeling will show in the stables that assemble in Chicago for the club's summer meeting.

Hankins & Johnson's fast sprinter Roslyn is about ready for a race, and will win here before the stable leaves. He worked a half in forty-eight seconds the other morning.

Betting on the American Derby in the O'Neill-Eckert book is still stagnant, and is likely to remain so until the stake racing of the spring meeting begins.

CAVAN NOW GETS MARGUERITE.

The Complications Over Her Ownership Straightened Out at Last.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—[Special.]—The complications over the ownership of Marguerite, the speedy filly by Iroquois out of Wiregrass, have all been straightened out and she is now owned exclusively by L. V. Cavan. The filly has a most interesting history, made more so by the fact that the turf outlaws, the Brannon Bros., have been racing her for over a year in spite of the fact that they have been ruled off of every track in the country. She was originally owned by John S. Demoville of Nashville. She was sold at auction toward the close of the last summer meeting at Washington Park and at Frank Shaw's recommendation was bought in by Dr. A. C. Bernays of this city for John Payne. Bernays brought her to St. Louis and on her working five-eighths in 1:01¼ Payne decided to send her East for a killing. His cousin took her to Bennings and he and Frank Shaw went down later to back her. She started in J. Boden's name, but the crowd who had her told Shaw and Payne she was not up to a race and could not win. They therefore bet on Wah Jim, who was also a starter, while the Boden crowd backed the filly at 80 to 1. She won and the ring lost, it is said, some $60,000. This, of course, made Payne mad, and he asked for the horse. Boden would not give her up and Payne began legal steps to secure possession. Then Brannon appeared and made a claim that he owned her and would contest the legality of the Chicago sale. Rather than get into a legal battle Payne dropped the matter and heard nothing more of the horse until she appeared at East St. Louis this winter in Sam Hildreth's string. Cavan bought Payne's interest in the horse six weeks ago. With a bill of sale in his hands Cavan, through a writ of replevin, secured the horse. Brannon at once came to St. Louis and set up a claim to her and the whole matter would have come out in the trial next week. Brannon and Cavan came together, however, and settled the matter, Cavan buying Brannon off. The filly, on account of her breeding and speed, is worth fully $5,000, as she will be worth $2,000 as a brood mare when her racing days are over.

Lexington, Ky., March 25.—[Special.]—Brook Curry, this city, has sold to H. D. Vanwight, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 4-year-old brown mare by Baron Wilkes, dam by Strathmore. The price was $1,200. Mr. Vanwight has also purchased of C. C. Harris, Lexington, and Wilse Dun, Danville, two geldings; price $800 each.

Imported Rotherhill, the property of Robert A. Swigert, is dead at the Carlsbad Stud, this county. Rotherhill was 22 years old and sired Louise and Rolla and other good ones. He was by Lord Clifden, out of Laura.

THISTLES BEST THE WANDERERS.

Strong Wind Interferes with the Play, but the Score Is 8 to 2.

The Wanderers and Thistle football clubs met yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue to play off their postponed game in the fall series of the Jackson challenge cup. Owing to the heavy storm that prevailed some of the players did not arrive and both teams played two men short. Capt. McEwan won the toss and played with the strong wind at his back. From the start the Thistle men pressed, but owing to the high wind were unable to shoot accurately, and for nearly fifteen minutes the home goal was not captured. Then it fell to a shot from the foot of Monteith. During the rest of the half it fell five times more. The Wanderers' forwards made several incursions into Thistle territory and one of them resulted in a goal after some good passing. Ends were changed, with the score standing 6 goals to 1 in favor of the Thistles. In the second half the forwards did some fine work, and only the good defense of Townsend and Edwards kept it down. As it was the goal fell twice. The Wanderers' men added a second goal before time was called, the game finishing in favor of the Thistles by 8 goals to 2. The players were as follows:

Wanderers.		Thistles.
Smith	Goal	Cameron.
Edwards Townsend	Backs	Weir. Judge.
Davis Wright Wild	Halfbacks	Gibson. McDonald. Monteith.
Dillon	Right	Soutar.
Kelly	Center	Young.
McNabb	Left	McEwan.

International Bicycle Meeting at Nice.

Nice, March 25.—An international bicycle meeting opened here today. A large number of the English and American residents of the Riviera were present. In the 3,000-meter race for safeties Gougoltz and Nicodemi, both of Nice, finished first and second respectively. Warwick of Australia was third.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Try the new photograph gallery, Spencer & Lawson, corner Jackson and Wabash avenue.

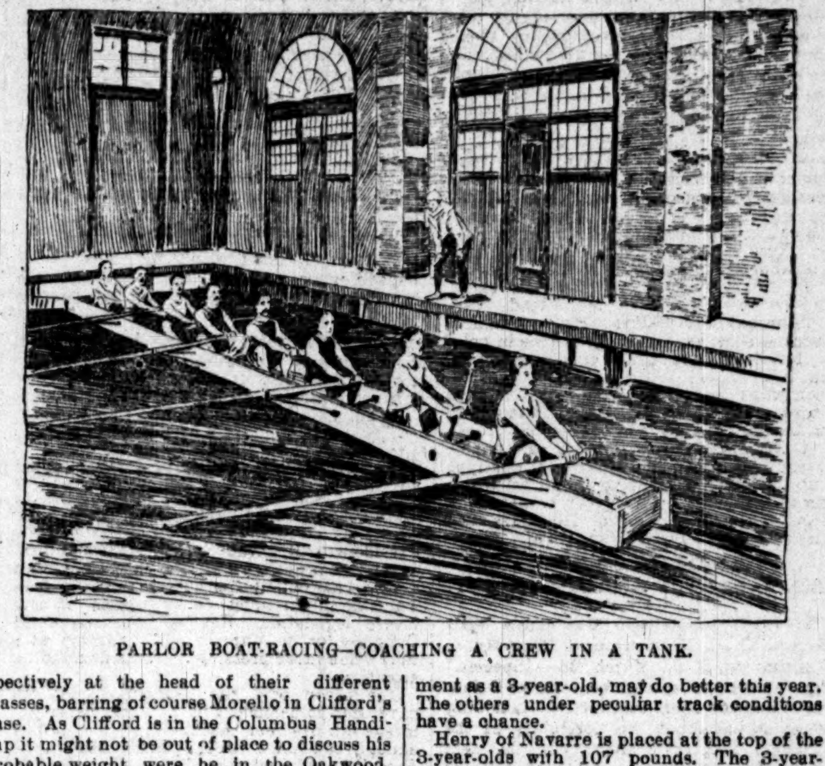
WEIGHTS NEARLY DUE

OAKWOOD AND GREAT WESTERN IMPOSTS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Derby Declarations and the Handicaps to Be Announced Thursday—What Is in the Oakwood and How the Horses Class on Last Year's Performances—Morello Will Be Given Top Weight, with Lamplighter Next—Some Perplexing Propositions to Trouble Mr. Howard.

Next Thursday the second and last declarations in the American Derby are due, and on the same day Secretary Jim Howard will make public the weights assigned in the Oakwood and great Western handicaps.

A study of the Oakwood and the weights that will probably be assigned to the horses in it cannot fail but prove interesting, since the eighty in comprise largely the timber from which the Western Handicap division will be drawn the coming season. True, Clifford and Lazzarone are not in, and this fact will serve to rob the handicapping of some interest. If they were placed in the list of entries they would stand respectively at the head of their different classes, barring of course Morello in Clifford's case. As Clifford is in the Columbus Handicap it might not be out of place to discuss his probable weight were he in the Oakwood. Starting Morello, say at 128, Lamplighter and Clifford would probably come next in order with 126 and 125 pounds respectively. In the writer's estimation Clifford should really carry even weight with Lamplighter. On the scale he is entitled to four pounds in June and two in July. He is all of four ponnds a better horse than Lamplighter, both fit. There is no friction about him. Weight does not bother him and he can be placed anywhere in a race.


PARLOR BOAT-RACING—COACHING A CREW IN A TANK.

The Eastern critics in gravely discussing his chances in the Brooklyn have announced that he must take the track and make all the running. They argue that under these conditions he will fail under the heavy impost assigned him. It is curious where the Eastern critics have obtained their information. It is not necessary that Clifford should go to the front. He can be sent to the front and will race kindly there, but that is only another proof of his greatness. But Clifford is not in the Oakwood.

Morello Will Be Top Weight.

The weights assigned in the Oakwood by Mr. Howard will probably give Morello the top weight. That is only natural.

Handicapping is an interesting problem, and one finds himself figuring out the relative abilities of race horses. On their past performances the Western handicap division rates about in this order, taking the Oakwood as a standard:

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight.
Morello	130	Loudon	109
Lamplighter	126	Hawthorne	108
Boundless	120	Prince of Darkness	108
Yo Tambien	120	St. Joe	108
Rudolph	120	Charmion	108
Gloaming	116	Henry of Navarre	107
Sleipner	116	Sister Mary	107
King Lee	116	Sabine	107
Azra	116	Eloroy	106
Dr. Rice	114	Monrovia	106
Galindo	114	Afternoon	104
Wildwood	112	Homer	104
Maid Marian	112	Gascon	104
Huron	112	Lady Bess	104
Sir Francis	112	Fannie S.	104
The Pepper	110	St. Croix	104
Highland	110	Vassal	102
Ingomar	109	Lucky Dog	102
Plutus	109	Discount	102
Rey El Santa Anita	101	Elva	95
Decapod	101	Vivandiere	94
Peabody	101	Green	94
Semper Lex	101	Cicely	94
Linda	101	Shadorach	94
Bimbo	100	Selena D	94
Somersault	100	Long Bee	93
Brookwood	100	Pat	93
Newton	100	Arapahoe	92
Evanatus	100	King Bors	92
Cash Day	98	Unb	92
Pearl Song	98	Despot	90
Alary	98	Gracie C	90
Ganelon	98	Princess Himyar	90
Oxford	98	Banka's Daughter	90
Mauch	98	Attention	90
Kennierene	96	St. Elmo	90
Danton	96	Elise	90
Buckrene	95	Fitzsimmons	90

Morello a Hopeless Cripple.

There is really not much need of discussing Morello. A grand racehorse he was, but a Sunday horse. Even had his legs been clean the awful pounding given them by his peculiar action would have broken him down early. With bad legs to start with and abused as no great horse has been in late years, the wonder is that he stood up as long as he did. Now he is doing stud duty in California, and it is likely that he will remain there. Van Ness claims that he will train again, but it is not likely. His legs will never stand the pounding necessary to get a course horse like him to the post.

Next in order comes Lamplighter. A good deal of a "dog" is this son of Spendthrift. Just fit he is a high-class race horse. Once off a common selling plater can beat him. A better horse than Judge Morrow ever was, Lamplighter is a deal like Green Morris' old Campaigner in his racing. Just what he will be this season is a mystery. He has been fired for a splint, but it is said to be nothing serious.

Boundless, Yo Tambien, and Rudolph are rated as even on form. The former is a hopeless cripple. Some might criticise the placing of this son of Harry O'Fallon so high in the list, but a colt that can take his weight up as a 3-year-old, remain at the post for an hour and a half, and then win galloping, a mile and a half in 2:36, must take rank with the high class race horses of the decade. It is really a pity that he is gone, as he would have been a great factor in the handicaps of the year.

Yo Tambien is said to be doing well at Memphis. If the mare is as good as in former years she has a royal chance, even with 120 pounds up. Still she certainly can be getting no better and she might be worse.

Rudolph Was a Mystery.

Rudolph made every handicapper in the country look cheap enough last year and the probabilities are that with a revulsion of feeling on their part he will be handicapped out of every event in which he is entered this year. That he is a high-class race horse there can be no question and now that the fixing of his teeth has explained away his remarkably sudden improvement in form people are apt to go on thinking that had his trouble been discovered earlier he might have been the horse of the century: and perhaps he might. When a horse, however, reaches Rudolph's age, particularly when he has been campaigned a lot, there is no telling when his form will leave him never to return. Of course this might be useless fear, but it has happened before with great race horses and may happen again. When Yo Tambien ran Rudolph to a neck in the Columbus Handicap, conceding him a year and a lump of weight, she probably showed his true quality. Still weight did not affect him later, and he may carry it without trouble this season.

Gloaming is another perplexing proposition. From her owner's saddle hack to a high-class race mare is quite a rise, but that is the peculiar history of this well-bred mare. If her improvement is as marked this year as it was last the horse that beats her will know he has been to the races, and that includes the best of them.

Sleipner is a good horse in spots. He has a brief period each year when he is "good." On those occasions it takes the best out to beat him. King Lee and Azra belong in the doubtful division. Both have plenty of class, but both have been in retirement for a year. King Lee, in his 2-year-old form, showed an unquestioned ability to go a route, as was evidenced by his remarkable performance at a mile in the fall when he beat Ida Pickwick, then at her best. If he trains this year he will take plenty of beating. A trifle small, he is all quality.

Azra Is a Game Colt.

Azra was one of the gamest and most consistent 3-year-olds that ever looked through a bridle. Under a crushing impost he would have been the American Derby winner of his year but for an unfortunate stumble a furlong from the wire. Dr. Rice and Galindo cannot be depended on. The former bleeds and the latter sulks—two hard propositions for both handicapper and bettor.

Wildwood is a fast but delicate horse, and Maid Marian a remarkably fleet filly, which, if a year has added to her ability to stay, will lead some of her fields a merry chase. If she gets off with the track the field might never know which way she went.

Huron belongs rather in the sprinting than handicap division and the Pepper, on the other hand, wants a mile and a half to show his best quality. Sir Francis, a disappointment as a 3-year-old, may do better this year. The others under peculiar track conditions have a chance.

Henry of Navarre is placed at the top of the 3-year-olds with 107 pounds. The 3-year-olds have for two years past been important factors in the Washington Park events, as the performances of Yo Tambien, Wadsworth, Overton, Morello, and Maid Marian would serve to show. This year there are some of the good 3-year-olds in and they may be heard from.

QUEER RACE RULING AT ST. LOUIS.

Unheard Of Decision in the Golden Hope Case.

The unsuccessful attempt of the present owners of Tanner to ring him under the name of Golden Hope at one of the St. Louis merry-go-round tracks and the uncalled for and marvelous decision in the case only serves to show that rather lax methods are employed there and that the presiding judge is given to slumbering.

It was bad enough to have allowed the horse to go to the post, but worse to have allowed bets to stand and be paid on Wrestler, the second horse, as a winner. What makes the decision more peculiar is the fact that it was directly opposite to the one in the Caddo case several years ago. Why bets should have been allowed to stand is a mystery. It was a case of fraud and all bets should have been declared off. If the judge in a fit of pique at being caught asleep took this unheard of method of punishing the offenders by allowing their money to remain in the pool-box he might have remembered that some innocent parties might also have bet on the horse. These should not have been made to suffer. Perhaps the decision was made to save the association a paltry sum of money. In these days nearly every book on the St. Louis merry-go-rounds is owned by the association and these books might have had a good bundle of the would-be plunderers' money. Of course the owners of the horse were punished, but the punishment reached a number of people who had no hand in the affair. It was like blowing up a hall full of people in order to kill a murderer. The punishment would reach the assassin, but it would also extend to others who were guilty of no crime. So much for the decision which was uncalled for and unheard of.

Should Have Been Detected Early.

But not less strange was the fact that the horse should ever have been allowed to go to the post. The breeding was given as by Joe Hooker—Unknown.

In this particular instance the shrewd parties who manipulated the deal made a blunder. Of all stallions to have selected Joe Hooker was the worst, because few thoroughbred sires impart their stamp so indelibly on their get as he. The average horseman can look at the head of a Joe Hooker and tell its sire. True, the owners of Tanner had the color right, as most of the Joe Hookers are chestnuts, but they made a blunder notwithstanding. If the judge had taken the trouble to look the horse over he might easily have seen that he was not a Joe Hooker, or if not satisfied he could have pursued his investigation further and would have found that the horse had been up to a few days before quartered at the Roby track. But it never seemed to occur to the official that anything was wrong until he saw Golden Hope cross the wire in front.

There have been rumors for weeks that several ringers are being prepared for a "killing" near the Roby track. It is safe to say that they will not be put through. Every horse which cannot be properly indentified is ordered scratched by Judge Creveling.

The St. Louis *Republic* prints the following interesting talk with Will Brannon, one of the famous brothers now so notorious. Speaking of his operations Brannon said:

Bleached and Sold Tanner.

"It was in the August of 1892 that I bleached Tanner to a chestnut and sold him to D. G. McDonald for $1,500. McDonald knew that the horse was and ran him three times at the Detroit meeting as Bill Brown, winning each time. His breeding was given as by Grimaldi—dam unknown. Hendrie's Glee Boy was the contending horse in these races, and although he had been tried highly his owner soon got to thinking that he must be worthless if a half-breed could so easily beat him. I knew from the way he ran up on Tanner that he must be a good one and I bought him for $400. At these races Brown was ridden by George Richings, the man who brought Tanner here as Golden Gate. I do not know just at what races and at what times McDonald has raced Tanner, but I understand that the old gelding has won him $50,000 since he bought him.

"McDonald owns Post Odds, who ran as Caddo over the East St. Louis track, I having sold the horse to him for $750. Post Odds, when I last heard of him, was running in the Canadian bushes under the name of Warbler. The brand that was put on him is scarcely discernible now. I had no connection with the Caddo affair, although I got him ready. It all happened this way: I had Post Odds at Nashville, when Walker and Richards came to me and asked me what I would sell him for. I told them $1,500. They said they could not pay that much, but that they would give me $1,000 for Post Odds' running qualities for one month if I would condition him. I accepted this offer and put Post Odds in training. I told them they could have no trouble in getting the horse reinstated, and that if they would run him over East St. Louis track and placed him right they might win $10,000 in the month, as I knew there was nothing here that could make him run. When he was ready I shipped him to East St. Louis, and heard no more of him until I read in the papers that Post Odds had been caught as a ringer here. I went to Chicago and sent down a friend, who replevined the animal. If Post Odds was painted when he ran here I had nothing to do with that part.

Had Marguerite Ready for a Killing.

"Talking about ringers reminds me of the troubles between myself and a prominent bookmaker. We agreed to go into business together, and secured the filly Marguerite, regarding whom there is now a lawsuit pending at East St. Louis, and shipped her East. I found that she was a very fast filly. After running her a number of times so as to get her beaten, I cut her loose at Elizabeth. She was at 40 to 1. I gave four of our employés $1,000 each to bet on her, but when I came to cash up, notwithstanding the long odds, I found that I had only won $7,000. The boys said they could not get any more on. Well, perhaps they couldn't, but that shows you how some people double-crossed me. There was some trouble between me and my partner about this little matter, and we decided to ship the filly to Roby and run her as a ringer. I still thought I could win as much money by running her in her correct name as the other way. My partner differed from me, so after I reached Chicago we shipped the filly to East St. Louis, this time intent on running her as a ringer. This was this winter. I had bought a maiden filly that looked enough like Marguerite to be her sister.

"You couldn't tell them apart, but she did not have the speed of the other. Our plan was to start the maiden as Sister Anna and have her beaten a number of times. In the meantime I would be getting Marguerite ready, and one fine day she was to take the place of the genuine Sister Anna, and the poolrooms of the country would have been scorched as never before. We changed this plan after coming here, however, for I still believed that by having Marguerite beaten repeatedly and then cutting her loose we could make just as much money and not arouse any suspicion. That ended in a bust up.

Has Been Crossed Himself.

"I have gotten the double-cross any number of times from all kinds of men. I own over twenty horses, and, of course, my identity has to be kept a secret. Sam Hildreth, who was ruled off several months ago, ran five of my horses, including Experience and Billy Boy. They were sold at auction here after he fell from grace, and Billy Boy was taken to Hot Springs. A gambler named Turner bought him for $1,500. He won a selling race and Johnnie Ryan bought him for $800. Then Jimmie Borden went down there and offered Ryan $800 for the horse. He presented him with $200, I think, afterwards. But I was not sorry for Hildreth getting ruled off. I think that he was in a conspiracy to break me so that he could get my horses.

"This is the way they did me, but it only happened once. If I get the hot end of the poker once I keep away the second time. One day he sent me Climax to win. I was then at my home in Covington. I went to the poolrooms and bet $3,000 at 3 to 5. Climax won. Several days later Hildreth sent a message reading: 'Play Yucatan, $3,500; Marguerite, place, $1,500; Climax, $3,000.' I put the designated amount on Yucatan, who was at 3 to 5. He ran third. The odds were so good on Marguerite that I played her to show instead of for the place. She was sixth. Then to get even I bet $5,500 on Climax, for I liked him best of all. He wasn't heard of. With tickets for $11,000 I took a train for St. Louis that night and sent for Hildreth. He had many excuses to offer. He said that the association controlled the local books and that when a horse was heavily played at the track the starter left him off last or at the post. I told him I would give him one more trial and went back home. In a few days he sent me Climax. I played $3,000 on him. The next thing I heard was that Hildreth had been ruled off for having the old horse pulled. That kind of opened my eyes and I came over here as fast as the cars would carry me and ordered the horses sold."

BALTIMORE TEAM GOES SOUTH.

Will Get into Shape for the Season There—Philadelphia Men Report.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—[Special.]—A crowd of enthusiastic baseball lovers gave Manager Hanlon and the Baltimore baseball team a rousing send-off last evening on their departure for the South. The team is composed of Robinson, Clark, McMahon, Mullane, Horner, Brouthers, Reitz, McGraw, Bonner, Jennings, Kelley, and Keeler. Inks and Baker will proceed direct to Macon, the first stopping place on the trip, from their Western homes. Brodie, who lives at Roanoke, Va., will join the club at Lynchburg. Brown will not be taken on the trip. The only man not accounted for is Pitcher Hawke. At the last moment he would not sign at the club's terms. The club is expected to reach Macon, Ga., by tonight, and all next week the men will be kept in hard training. An excellent mile track adjoins the Macon ball grounds, upon which the men will have a chance to work off superfluous flesh. No games have been scheduled for the first week, as Hanlon wants his men to work out all soreness of muscle before going into a contest. The schedule for the trip is as follows: Mobile, April 1 and 2; New Orleans, April 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; Atlanta, April 9; Knoxville, April 10; Roanoke, April 11, and the University of Virginia team will be played at Charlottesville April 12 and 13. The team will return to Baltimore April 14 and will that day begin a series of three games with the Erie, Pa., club, last season champions of the Eastern League. The league season will be opened here Thursday, April 19, with the New Yorks. A special train will bring on the New York "cranks" to the opening game. During the exhibition games the positions of the players will be in this order: Brouthers, first base; Reitz, second base; McGraw, third base; Bonner, short stop; Kelley, left field; Brodie, center field; and Keeler, right field. Bonner will probably be played at short stop and McGraw at third, because Hanlon thinks Bonner can cover more ground than McGraw.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—[Special.]—Hartman and Turner reported for duty yesterday for the Philadelphias, and the rest of the men will be on hand Monday. Hartman is a third-baseman from Allentown, and Turner comes from Staten Island. He filled Hamilton's place last fall when the latter was ill. The Philadelphians will bow to the public Monday next in a match with the University of Pennsylvania team. As it happens, Arthur Irwin is the manager of both ball teams. He has the college boys well in hand, and they are expected to give the Philadelphians a good tussle.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—[Special.]—Thomas J. Lovett has signed to pitch for the Boston baseball team.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS WIN.

Rugby Football Games at Midwinter Fair Go to That Team.

San Francisco, Cal., March 25.—[Special.]—The last of the three inter-State and international Rugby football games was played yesterday on Recreation grounds at the Midwinter Fair. The teams were made up as follows:

California—W. Gray, back; Capt. F. Gray, Heron, halves; Sheath, Harries, Weaver, three-quarters; Sexton, Stringer, Molison, Carey, Hunter, Meyer, Hewson, Pomeroy, Erkskine, forwards.

British Columbia—Pettigrew, full-back; Capt. Woodward, Bamford, Webster, three-quarters; White, Nein, halves; Langley, Sidey, Gibson, Nein, Alexander, Graham, Duffy, Lister, Edmunds, forwards.

At half time neither side had scored. Just after the second half began a palpable mistake was made by Sheath of California, who interfered with his own fullback, catching the ball right in front of the goal. Both missed it. Nein of the British Columbians managed to scramble through and fall over the touchline with it and a try was allowed. Capt. Woodward kicked the goal, scoring five points. A few minutes later Hunter of the California forwards had a clear field for a run and touchdown, but preferred to take a wild kick for goal, which failed miserably. These mistakes cost California the game, which was eventually declared in favor of the visitors by 5 points to 0. It was a fine, fast, hotly contested match, and as British Columbia has beaten both Oregon and California it comes out with flying colors at the Midwinter Fair Rugby tournament.

A dinner was tendered to the Oregon and British Columbia teams at the Baldwin Hotel at night by the California fifteen.

Monighan and Harris to Meet.

Mount Carmel, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—Southern Illinois and Indiana sports are on the qui vive regarding the prize fight to come off near here tomorrow. The contestants are Kid Monighan of Terre Haute and Billy Harris of Decatur, who claims to be champion lightweight of Central Illinois. The fight is to be for the gate receipts and will take place either at some suitable point near here or on board a barge in the Wabash River, as the party have chartered boats to carry them to the battle ground.

Reporter—"I hear Andrews & Co. are selling good desks for $17. Is that so?" Andrews—"Yes."

BIG SAVING ON GAS.

CLEVELAND, O., BRINGS ITS LIGHTING COMPANY TO TERMS.

As a Result the Saving to the City Will Amount to $3,000,000 During the Ten Years' Contract with the Corporation—Price Reduced from $1 to 80 Cents a Thousand—History of the Long Legal Fight and the Terms of the Compromise Effected.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the spring of 1891 the City of Cleveland entered upon a new era in its municipal history. At that time the old system of government, which involved numerous boards, and was decidedly cumbrous, was abandoned, and the new so-called federal plan was adopted. Instead of the division of power and responsibility among many boards a centralization of power and responsibility was adopted. The Mayor having the power to appoint and remove the heads of departments became an official of great importance.

Shortly after this new plan of government was adopted the citizens of Cleveland and the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke company were treated to a genuine surprise. At almost the first meeting of the new Council an ordinance was introduced and passed under suspension of the rules reducing the price of gas from $1 to 60 cents. Everybody wondered how this step happened to be taken so suddenly, and to this day the inside history has been kept a secret in Cleveland. The inside facts are that shortly after being sworn in as Mayor, William G. Rose invited a number of Councilmen and the Corporation Counsel, Gen. Edward S. Meyer, to meet at his residence on Euclid avenue. He had started in as a reform Mayor, and was determined to take an important step in the beginning of his administration. At the meeting at his residence he proposed that the price of gas be reduced to 60 cents, and the Councilmen immediately indorsed his plan. The result was the introduction and passage of the ordinance.

Upon the passage of the ordinance the officers and stockholders of the gas company threw up their hands in holy horror and asserted that the enforcement of the ordinance would practically mean to appropriate their property. They held that 60 cents was outrageously low, and that it would be impossible for them to conduct business at that rate. They appealed to the courts, and there was a bitter and protracted controversy in both State and Federal courts. After several months had been spent in preliminary sparring, Irvin Belford, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, was appointed special commissioner to take evidence as to the cost of manufacturing gas. An immense amount of testimony was taken. The gas company had the ablest legal talent it could command and the battle for the city was ably fought by Gen. Meyer. Gas experts were brought by the Cleveland company from far and near.

Testimony of an Expert.

Mr. Henry White, a gas expert from Boston, brought before the Master Commissioner by the Cleveland Gas company, proved an interesting witness. On direct examination he testified that the cost of making gas was 60 cents, and said that a gas company should pay a dividend of 10 per cent. If the Cleveland company paid 10 per cent on its watered stock it would have to charge $1.02 to consumers. When Gen. Meyer took hold of the witness, however, the witness was compelled to make some damaging admissions. Gen. Meyer entered into the details of cost of manufacturing 1,000 cubic feet of gas and Mr. White gave the following figures: Cost of coal at $2 per ton, 20¼ cents; labor, 5 cents; purifying material, 2 cents; condensing, scrubbing, and additional purification, 2 cents; enrichments (naphtha, etc.), 1¼ cents; storage and care, 1 cent; additional labor, 10 cents. This footed up 42 cents as the total cost, including the last-named item, which was not satisfactorily itemized. The discrepancy between 60 cents, the amount given in direct examination, and 42 cents, the amount given on cross-examination, could not be satisfactorily explained by the witness, and the attorney for the city considered that he had scored an important victory, while the gas company was evidently disgusted with its witness.

From the testimony of Mr. White it was found that such residuals as coal tar and ammonia were sold at 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Mr. White testified that there were 32 bushels of coke per ton of coal, and that the coke sold for 4 cents per bushel, but by other witnesses it was established that 5 cents was a low price for coke. A ton of coal, said Mr. White, is equal to 10,500 cubic feet of gas. Figuring coke at 5 cents, therefore, the coke resulting from the manufacture of 1,000 cubic feet of gas would be worth 15 cents. Adding 3 cents for other residuals and 15 cents for coke, it is found that the amount realized from all residuals is about 18 cents. Deducting 18 cents from 42, the actual cost of making gas in Cleveland is found to be 24 cents. But Mr. White said the company should be allowed 10 per cent on its stock of $2,500,000. To do this it would be necessary to add 42 cents to 24, making the selling price 66 cents. In this figuring no allowance is made for depreciation of property.

New York Gas Man on the Stand.

Joseph R. Thomas, who was brought from New York to testify as a witness for the gas company, was present while Mr. White was testifying and made a rather better witness for the company. He estimated the cost of gas at 60 cents at the burner. He would deduct for residuals, including coke, only 15¼ cents. He thought the company should net 10 per cent. In his estimate of expenses he placed the salary of two Superintendents at $6,000 each, that of President at $10,000, and that of Secretary at $5,000. By other witnesses it was shown that the salaries paid in Cleveland were only half that amount.

Forest E. Barker of Boston testified that the cost of gas at the holder is 48 cents gross, or 27 cents net. His figures were made up as follows: Coal, 21 cents; oil, 1 cent; purification, 1 cent; wages, 17 cents; repairs, 6 cents; 2 cents to equalize to short ton; total, 48 cents. Deduct 21 cents for residuals as follows: Tar, 6 cents; coke, 12¼ cents; ammoniacal liquor, 2¼ cents. He would allow 2 cents for leakage and seven cents for depreciation. He would consider 6 to 8 per cent a fair dividend. He said that coke sold for five cents per bushel, wholesale, and eight cents retail. He allowed $10,000 for President's salary, $6,000 for chief engineer, $5,000 for secretary, $2,500 to $3,000 for office expenses, three to four cents per thousand for taxes, $8,000 for legal expenses, and $800 for bad debts.

John McIlhenny of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of gas apparatus, who had been a superintendent of gas work at Wilmington, N. C., and Columbus, Ga., was examined at length. He said that allowance should be made for possible accidents and insurance and he made an allowance of two cents for these items. After making deductions for residuals, he estimated the cost of 1,000 cubic feet of gas at 61.7 cents.

Basis of Compromise.

As the examination progressed week after week and month after month, and after a year of litigation the city agreed to a compromise, which may be briefly stated as follows: The price of gas was reduced from $1 to 80 cents a thousand cubic feet; the payment semi-annually into the City Treasury of 6¼ per cent of the gross receipts from sales made; the books of account of the company made subject to the inspection of the City Auditor; the pressure in the main subjected to the control of Director of Public Works; the quality of the gas furnished raised to eighteen candle power, and made subject to semi-weekly tests by the city's inspector, and all costs and expenses of litigation paid by the company. The contract in settlement is for a period of ten years, by the terms of which, through a 20 per cent reduction in the price of gas during the term of ten years, there will be saved to the people of the city the sum of $2,500,000, and in addition thereto, by the payment into the city treasury of 6¼ per cent of gross receipts, the city will receive $45,000 a year, or a total sum in cash of $450,000. The aggregate saving, therefore, will amount in the ten years to $3,000,000.

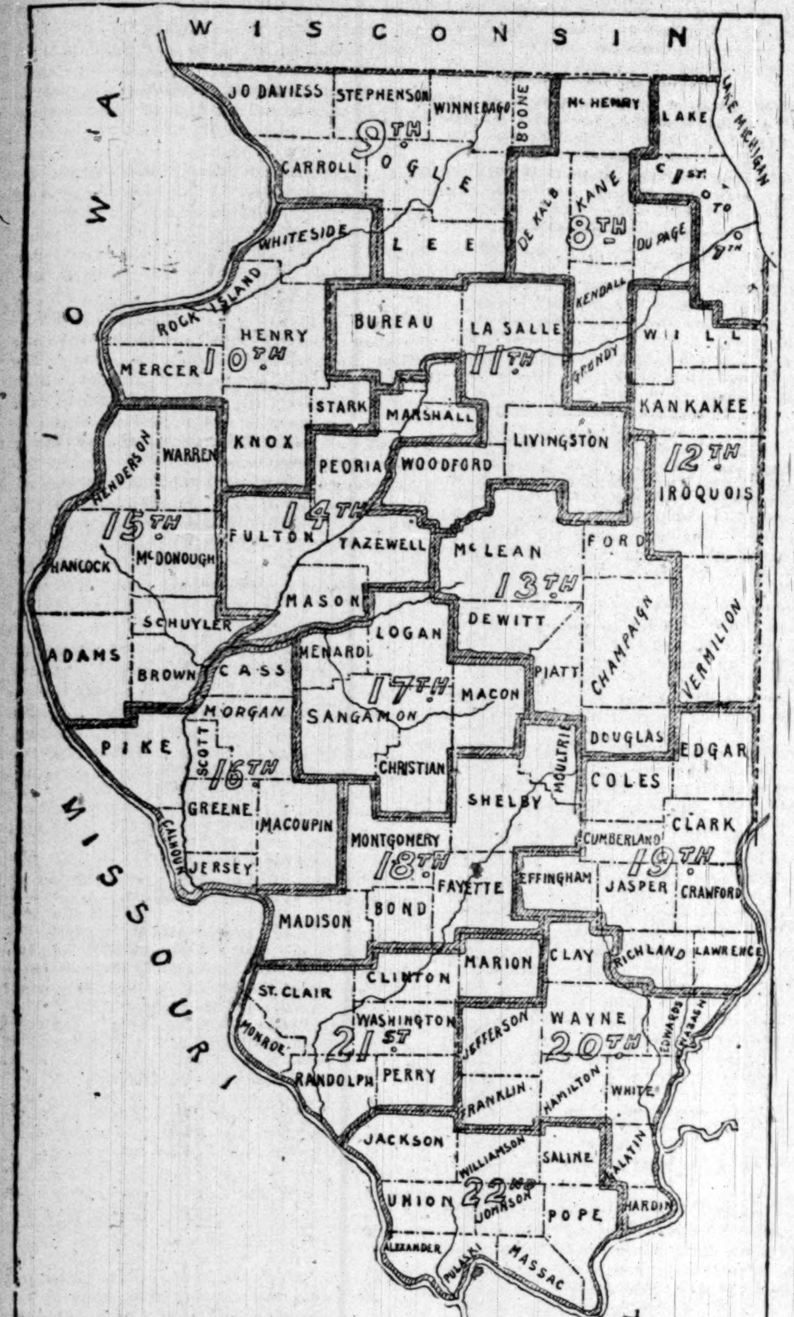
A Desert of Despair.

Life's pleasure is withering truly,
And tears cannot conquer the drouth,
When the mind of a statesman unruly
Secures a divorce from his mouth.
—*Washington Star.*

SEEKING FOR HONORS.

CANDIDATES IN THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Review of the Field, Showing the Possibilities in Regard to the Nominations—Hopkins, Hitt, and Post High in Favor—Earnest Contest Between Cannon and Wheeler—Bill Springer Going to Have an Animated Struggle and Forman Must Also Fight Valiantly.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—The fights in the Congressional districts outside of Cook are coming on now. A good many conventions have already been called, and the campaign will be exceedingly lively. Cook County is the last to make its Congressional nominations, but the country districts make their selections in the spring and early summer. In some instances the nominations are virtually conceded now, and the field of Congressional news is anything but barren.

The Eighth District will be represented in the next Congress by Mr. A. J. Hopkins, who will be nominated by acclamation. Congressman Childs is in the new Eighth, but will make no contest as against Mr. Hopkins. The district will give a Republican majority of 5,000 or 6,000 at least and the Democratic nomination is a matter of no moment.

Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, and Lee make the Ninth, a huge Republican district. It is filled with available Congressional timber, but the nomination seems to be drifting toward Mr. Hitt, who will get it by acclamation, unless other candidates bestir themselves.

The new Tenth is composed of Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Knox, and Stark Counties and is Republican as against the world. From indications it is safe to say Gen. Post will be nominated, and his election will follow as a matter of course.

The Eleventh District was formed for the express purpose of sending Senator Andy O'Conor to Congress. The beneficiary is in California and will not accept a nomination which he can have for the asking. The district is Democratic by about 1,800, and the Democrats, strange to relate, are shy of candidates. It looks now as if Representative James A. Smith of Chatsworth will be the nominee. The Republicans will nominate Gen. Henderson and try their best to carry the district.

Struggle in the Twelfth.

The Twelfth is Republican and in it dwell Joseph G. Cannon and Mr. Wheeler, both members of Congress at this writing. Mr. Cannon has Vermilion and Mr. Wheeler Kankakee. Iroquois is in doubt. L. F. Watson, Dr. Secrist, and Mr. Hilcher favor Cannon. Aleck South, Thomas Vennum, and others are fighting for Wheeler. The delegation will probably divide about half and half. Will is the battle ground. Both Cannon and Wheeler are striving to get it. Senator Cullom has many friends in Will. His brother, Henry, has just finished a term of four years as Postmaster of Joliet. The Republicans of Vermilion met in convention last Friday and indorsed Cullom and Cannon. The delegation to the State convention leads off with Mr. Cannon as Chairman, closely followed by Editor Jewell. Mr. Cullom wants Vermilion to support him for a Senatorial nomination and it stands to reason his friends in Will will be of a responsive nature when the Congressional fight comes up for settlement.

The new Thirteenth is Republican through and through. Congressman Funk of McLean will be renominated beyond question, it is thought, although Champaign County will support F. M. Wright. The Democratic nomination is of no consequence, being merely perfunctory.

Hardin Masters of Fulton County will probably be named as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District. The Democrats have a majority regarded by them at least as safe, and from present indications Masters will be the nominee. John M. Niehaus of Peoria has been mentioned, but the gentleman is a holdover Senator and the Democrats will take no chances in filling vacancies in doubtful districts occasioned by resignations.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth too are Democratic districts. George A. Anderson of Adams, Congressman McDannold of Brown, William Neece of McDonough, Truman Plantz of Hancock, Representative Meyers of Henderson, and possibly J. H. Hanley of Warren will be the candidates. It's anybody's fight, with the odds in favor of Neece. The Republicans will nominate Gen. Marsh, who will make a mighty effort to overcome the Democratic majority of about 2,000 in the district.

Candidates in the Sixteenth.

W. P. Callon of Morgan, Ham Bell of Macoupin, Joseph M. Page of Jersey, Henry Rainey or Judge Lee Lakin of Greene, Senator Sylvester Allen of Scott, Finis E. Downing of Cass, and Elsah Williams or Judge Doocey of Pike will contest for the Democratic nomination in the Sixteenth. The convention meets at Jacksonville May 8. The nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge in the Fourth District will do much toward shaping the result of the Congressional convention.

The Seventeenth is the Springer district and is composed of Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Mason, and Christian Counties. It is Democratic by about 1,800 majority. The impression has obtained throughout the State that this district was in great fomentation and that nothing but politics was talked about or discussed. Quite the contrary obtains. Some time ago the Hon. Charles E. Hay of this city was mentioned as a candidate against Mr. Springer. This created something of a breeze at the time, but of late nothing further was heard of the matter. Mr. Hay is a prominent man in this part of the State and stands high in business and social circles. Ex-Senator Shumway of Christian was also brought out. Mr. Springer will, it is believed beyond doubt, be renominated. His election is quite another matter. The Republicans can, if they will unite on a candidate, give Mr. Springer an unusually hard fight. They may be able to beat him. Some years ago Maj. Connelly brought his majority of 4,000 or 5,000 in the old district down to about 600. A good many people believe the Major can defeat Springer this time. The Major says he will take the nomination if it comes to him with any degree of unanimity and do his best to beat Springer. He declares he will not engage in a fight before the nominating convention. H. Clay Wilson of this city will ask the convention to nominate him. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County and has a good following among the Republicans. Macon County will offer ex-Senator W. C. Johns in the hope of his nomination in the event of a hot contest among the Republicans of Sangamon.

Mr. Lawrence in the Field.

C. F. Lawrence of Elkhart, Logan County, will also ask the nomination. Mr. Lawrence is a wealthy farmer, and some years ago acceptably represented the old Logan County district in the Legislature. He is particularly strong among the farmers, and promises, in the event of his nomination, to make a house-to-house canvass of the district. The way the fight is progressing, some man outside of Sangamon will be chosen to contest with Mr. Springer.

Edward Lane will in all probability be renominated by the Democrats in the Eighteenth. A number of prospective candidates have been mentioned in this district, but Lane has the matter well in hand and will win without serious opposition. The district is Democratic, and the Republicans have little chance of carrying it.

The Nineteenth District will be close. The Democrats will nominate George W. Fithian, who has been abusing the administration and shouting for free silver and an increased tax on diamonds. The Republicans will make a fight against Fithian, and have half a dozen candidates to select from. Tom Golden of Marshall, Clark County, and Horace Clay Clark of Mattoon would make the contest, as would also Mr. Lynch of Olney. They have a good show of success unless, indeed, they get in a wrangle in their Congressional convention.

The Twentieth District is Democratic, and at present is represented by Mr. Williams of Carmi, White County, who succeeded the Hon. Dick Townshend, deceased, of Shawneetown. Mr. Williams will be renominated by acclamation. There is no candidate against him of sufficient strength to make any trouble. Senator James R. Campbell has, as they say down in Egypt, "been threatenin'" to be a candidate for Congress, but James is not in earnest in the premises. He is a holdover Senator and the atmosphere of the State Capital is more congenial than that of Washington. James will want the vote of Wayne County two years hence in a Senatorial convention, and Mr. Williams may be able to assist him in getting it. Mr. Campbell is not a serious obstacle in Mr. Williams' path.

Ambitious Men in the Twenty-first.

St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Washington, Randolph, and Perry make up the new Twenty-first District. Mr. William S. Forman of Washington now represents it in Congress. The district is loaded to the guards with ambitious Democrats. It is rich in Democratic genius. St. Clair has Nic Perrin. Monroe is the home of Col. William R. Morrison. Waterloo is the county seat of Monroe, and Waterloo, according to John Reynolds' "My Own Times," was a town when Chicago was unheard of. Col. Morrison is the idol of the Democrats of Monroe. He is the man of all men there, and his word is law. Every man, woman, and child in Waterloo knows the Colonel. His constituency is sincere. Peter Bickelhaupt, Judge Erb, Pete Feller, everybody is for Morrison. Randolph is for Cole, who does not want an office, and William Hartzell, who served a term in Congress once, and has ever since been desirous of repeating the experiment. James D. Baker, the Warden of the Chester Prison, may prove quite a factor in Randolph County politics. Clinton has Rufus N. Ramsey, Augustus Van Hoorbeeke, and Andrew Jackson Sparks. Mr. Forman has a proprietary interest in Washington, and William K. Murphy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cairo district, is man of all men in Perry. Thomas Emmett Merritt has returned to political life in Marion. He was beaten for the Legislature some years ago by a gentleman named Holtslaw. Thomas was sore at heart, but he bided his time. The Holtslaws got into an altercation with the deadly hired man, and the result was a suit brought by said hired man in the Circuit Court to recover damages for bodily injury. Mr. Thomas Emmett Merritt was the principal counsel for the plaintiff. It is understood as a result of the proceedings said hired man has accumulated some wealth, and Mr. Merritt is rehabilitated every way. Mr. Merritt will seek nomination for the Legislature with some prospect of success.

Hard Lines for Forman.

That's the kind of a district Mr. Forman has to tackle. He has all elements to contend with, and his preserves are filled with men who would be glad to throw him down. Does anybody for a minute suppose Gen. Sparks or Gus Van Hoorbeeke would decline a nomination to Congress? Would Mr. Merritt or Mr. Hartzell, or Henry Seiter or C. D. Hoile cast the honor aside? Nic Perrin of St. Clair would like to succeed Mr. Forman, and St. Clair County is for him. Nic Perrin is an exceedingly bright man and has for some years been engaged in writing a history of Illinois. He was formally announced as a candidate for Congress, but last week a St. Louis newspaper said he had withdrawn from the fight. His friends here say he will be a candidate and will have the delegation from St. Clair and a portion of that of Monroe. It's to Forman's interest to get Perrin out of the way. Mr. Van Hoorbeeke will have Clinton and possibly a part of Marion. Mr. Forman will have Washington and Perry, with fractions of Monroe and Marion. Mr. William Hartzell will get Randolph and some scattering strength from other counties. It all hinges on Mr. Perrin. If he stays in the fight Mr. Forman is in danger of defeat.

Mr. Forman is by some of the leaders of Democracy in his district accused of interfering in the Senatorial business in the interest of a gentleman from Northern Illinois. In order to create a division Mr. Forman will be fought in his own district. A number of men down in the Twenty-first think he had better attend strictly to his own affairs.

Down in the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-second Congressional District is overwhelmingly Republican, and is composed of Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Union, Johnson, Pope, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac Counties. George W. Smith of Jackson has represented the old district, the Twentieth, in Congress for several terms, succeeding John R. Thomas. Mr. Smith lives in Jackson County, and he has his delegation to the Congressional convention at his back. He is one of the best campaigners in all Southern Illinois. Several men started out to get the nomination. J. A. Rose of Golconda, Pope County, who was one of the Trustees of the Chester Prison under Gov. Fifer, was a candidate. Alexander County offered two men—N. B. Thistlewood and Walter Warden, Esq. Dr. Fowler of Williamson also wanted the nomination. The delegates from Alexander were instructed to vote for Thistlewood. Mr. Warder withdrew from the Congressional contest and will return to the Legislature. He was the Republican candidate for Temporary Speaker of the House at the last session, and this time will seek the Speakership. He will prove a likely candidate for the place too, having no end of friends in the House. Dr. Fowler has Williamson County and will be happy to throw its delegation over to Smith if the votes are necessary to Smith's success. Mr. Rose has Pope County, and that is about the extent of his strength. Mr. Smith has Jackson and Massac—next door to Pope. He will land Union, Johnson, and Saline. His nomination is about as sure as anything can be in politics. Mr. Smith knows his constituents and he knows them well. In the heat of summer in campaign years he wears long hair and box-toed tongue boots, a suit of farmers' satin, the coat being a single-breasted frock, and a hickory cane with a crook handle. Thus equipped he sails down the Mississippi and up the Ohio, patronizing the packet boats. A campaign is a season of great comfort for George Washington Smith. He takes life leisurely and gets elected every time.

J. A. C.

FORMAN TALKS IN A BLUFFING WAY.

He Pretends to Believe Democrats Will Retain Their Congressional Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Forman, who is a member of the Democratic Congressional committee, is talking through his hat about the possibility of the Democrats keeping a majority in the next House. He confesses to occasional spells of gloom. "When I was out in my district during the holidays," said Representative Forman of Illinois, who is an active member of the committee, "I felt that the outlook was very gloomy. I have just returned, however, from another two weeks' visit, and I find that the conditions have already changed. I believe we will have at least twelve Democratic members from Illinois in the next House and I am certain we will elect the next United States Senator even if we do not carry the State ticket. In Chicago, where I met the members of the State Central committee, I found them disposed to be quite cheerful. Sam Chase, the Recorder of Cook County, who is one of the best politicians in the city and the practical Chairman of the committee, told me that where there were ten men out of work two months ago there is now only one, and this fact is helping the Democrats wonderfully. Talks which I have had with Democrats from other States also convince me that we will hold our own next fall in all the Congressional districts."

Mr. Forman has a platform of three planks for the Democratic Congress. If it is carried out, he says, there is no doubt of success. It is as follows:

"1. Pass a tariff bill quickly.

"2. Make some concessions to the advocates of silver so as to keep them from going over to the Populists; and,

"3. Adjourn."

Regarding these planks it may be said the Democratic majority in the Senate will not pass a tariff bill quickly; that Cleveland's veto of the seigniorage bill will end the silver concessions to the Populists, and that Congress will not adjourn before September. Nevertheless, the hopeful Mr. Forman talks about twelve Democratic members from Illinois.

PRIMARIES AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

No Opposition to E. M. Heafer, Republican Candidate for Mayor.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The Republican ward primaries were held yesterday. Edgar M. Heafer had no opposition for Mayor. There were four candidates for Police Magistrate. William E. Gapen, incumbent, Fred Maxwell, Benjamin W. Mason, and William B. Lawrence. William A. Stantz, in the Second Ward, and John G. Welch in the Third had no opposition for Aldermen. The Fifth had no Republican aspirant, as the ward is always Democratic on the Aldermanic issue. The contest for Police Magistrate was not settled by the primaries, no one candidate getting a majority of the delegates. In the First Ward James F. Neville was nominated for Alderman. In the Fourth William C. Hodge. In the Sixth Charles H. Scott. The convention will be held tomorrow.

The Democrats have determined to nominate George H. Hiller for Mayor, and should he accept there will be a triangular contest, the third candidate being Dr. George M. Smith, Republican, who has been nominated by petition as an Independent Reformer. It is believed the Democratic party of the city cannot be held together this year because the report is abroad that Smith is backed by the American Protective Association.

TUSCOLA, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The Republican primaries for Douglas County were closely contested. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, F. D. Bagley; Clerk, J. W. King; Judge, W. H. Bassett; Treasurer, James Jones; County Superintendent of Schools, Miss Mayme Bunch.

ALBION, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—At the Republican primaries in Edwards County for selecting candidates for county officers the following nominations were made: Sheriff, E. H. Rothcrock; Judge, William McGregor; County Clerk, Frank Woodhall: Treasurer, Henry Grandon; County Superintendent, F. W. Potter; County Commissioner, Ben Longbons.

CONDEMN MANITOBA SCHOOL POLICY.

Manitoba Bishops Propose to Issue a Pastoral on the Subject at Once.

MONTREAL, Que., March 25.—[Special.]—A sensation is likely to be produced in political circles in Canada at an early date by a concerted move which will be made by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec in connection with the Manitoba school question. The Bishops have been studying the whole matter for some time and have finally decided to issue a joint pastoral letter dealing with the Manitoba and Northwest school question and with the neglect of Catholic education. The pastoral has been completed, but its delivery has been delayed owing to a slight difference of opinion. The pastoral has been signed by all the Bishops of the province with the exception of the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Rimouski, and Valleyfield. The hierarchy will, it is understood, sharply condemn the government's policy on the school question.

Fatal Quarrel Over a Mule's Ownership.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—[Special.]—M. Myers, a respectable farmer, died last night from injuries inflicted by J. P. Mason, a neighbor, at Francisco yesterday in a quarrel about the ownership of a mule. The two grew angry in a talk upon the subject and Myers drew a knife and made for Mason. Mason picked up a rock and felled the advancing man by a blow in the stomach. Mason fled, but returned today and gave himself up.

Hope to Save the Fish in Round Pond.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The damage to Round Pond, in the southern part of St. Clair County, by the cutting of the dam was not as great as at first supposed. The lake contained an average depth of eight feet of water, and it had lost about half when discovered. It is thought most of the fish are yet in the lake. Ex-State Treasurer Charles Becker, the custodian of the club, is working on a clew, and expects to bring the miscreants to justice.

VETO SURELY COMING.

BLAND ADMITS CLEVELAND WILL DISAPPROVE SEIGNIORAGE.

The Fiatist Concedes the President Will Practically Kill the Bill—Objections to Be Made That Will Give No Chance for Amendatory Legislation—Grover and Carlisle Think a New Issue of Bonds Will Be Unnecessary—Seal Poachers to Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Bland gives it up. "I have no doubt," he said tonight, "that the President will veto the seigniorage bill. The only question is on what grounds he will put the veto. If his objection is merely to the second section we could fix up another bill and send it to him providing simply for coining the $55,000,000 seigniorage and leaving the bullion in the Treasury untouched. But I presume he will object to the whole legislation. If it were left to the Democrats of the House we could easily get the two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the veto, but with most of the Republicans against us I wouldn't predict the outcome. A veto would make the silver issue clearer, but it will be mighty bad for the Democratic party."

Mr. Bland stated in answer to a question that if any members of the Coinage committee had intended to oppose reporting a free coinage bill in case the President signed the seigniorage measure they would now be pretty sure to report it.

The veto will not be sent to Congress, according to the present understanding, till Wednesday. The fact of the President's determination to disapprove the bill being settled, the grounds upon which he will do it are important. At one time during the week his disposition was to take advantage of its crude and doubtful construction as one objection, and to indicate the lines on which he might approve legislation which provided for more silver currency without making the redemption of the bullion in the Treasury in silver certificates compulsory.

Knocks Out Amendatory Legislation.

It is stated tonight that the President has given up this idea, and his veto will be based on broad principles antagonistic to the whole scheme. This will not afford any basis for suggesting amended legislation, such as the Democratic leaders are urging. Instead, the President will plead with Congress to drop silver experiments for the present, and wait the working out of the international causes which he thinks must be the basis of any future legislation. He will perhaps scold Congress for its unprofitable agitation at a time when more pressing subjects demand its attention.

One reason why the Democratic leaders have been so persistent in pushing the seigniorage bill has been that it creates fiat money enough to avoid a second bond issue. The President and Secretary Carlisle are said to be of the opinion that this second issue can be avoided anyhow. The veto will undoubtedly strengthen the public credit and there will be no fear of the Treasury being drained of gold for export. In this event the deficit in current expenses at the end of the fiscal year may not be large enough to call for more bonds. The last issue brought in something over $58,000,000 and it may be that by the end of June the fresh deficit will not exceed $15,000,000. If it does not, that amount can be carried into the next fiscal year and the deficiency supplied out of the new revenues to be gathered under the tariff bill.

The Democratic Congressmen from Illinois will be badly disconcerted by a veto. They have been going around declaring that the seigniorage vacuum legislation was necessary to keep the pledges they had made when the Sherman law was repealed. Nobody need waste sympathy on them, for they are all trimmers.

Letters and telegrams are pouring in upon the President in regard to his action on the seigniorage bill. It is stated that there are ten requests for a veto to one asking the President to sign the measure.

SEAL POACHERS LIKELY TO SUFFER.

Uncle Sam Strictly to Enforce the Agreements of the Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Naval Bureaus, whose business it is to fit out our men-of-war for service, are very busy just now in getting together the supplies necessary for the Bering Sea fleet. The Equipment Bureau is also bothered by the same old question which arises every year as to the coal supply for the fleet. Persons interested in the Pacific slope coal fields have been insisting that the navy use their coal in preference to imported coal, but the naval officers, while willing to make any reasonable concession to patriotic feeling, have been obliged to declare against the Western coal, which, they say, is not only inferior to the imported coal for steaming purposes, but is also distructive of boilers and grate bars. Recently, however, the Seattle (Wash.) coal people claim to have developed a new vein of coal that is free from the objections heretofore made, and they have renewed their demands that the Bering Sea fleet be supplied with American coal.

The dispatches from Canada intimating that the results of the Bering Sea arbitration are likely to fail of consummation, for this season at least, owing to the dilatory policy pursued by the British Government, have produced no effect here, and the State and Navy Departments are making their arrangements for the execution of the laws in the seal waters on the assumption that full force and effect is to be given to the decision of the arbitrators, which was so clearly expressed that there is no chance of a misunderstanding. The thoroughness of the instruction that will be issued to the naval commanders of our vessels bodes ill to the fortunes of any craft, American or Canadian, that may go into the seal waters with the intention of taking seals in violation of the findings of the arbitrators. Offending craft in forbidden waters will surely be seized and the masters subjected to the penalties of the law. Our government would be glad to have and fully expects the coöperation of the British war vessels in its police duty, but the program outlined will be carried out to the letter in any event. There appears to be an impression in the Canadian mind that the modus vivendi under which sealing was regulated last year has expired. The United States Government, on the contrary, takes ground that it remains in force until all of the findings of the arbitrators have been given effect, which is not yet the case, and it proposes to act upon that theory also. Meanwhile the two governments concerned are actively engaged in the effort to arrange the details of the plan by which their naval forces can work in harmony to carry out the results of the arbitration. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had another long conference Saturday on the subject with Secretary Gresham, who was also in consultation with Senator Morgan, one of the Bering Sea arbitrators.

ECHOES OF THE BIG RIFLE TESTS.

Stories of a Humorous Turn Related of Distinguished Men Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Ever since the testing of the big gun at Indian Head, Md., last week, the atmosphere has been charged with stories of the adventures of officials who participated in the ceremonies attendant upon the test. Probably one of the best is related of Congressman Amos Cummings of New York City, who besides being a regular contributor to Editor Dana's *Sun* is Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. But the well-known correspondent is a landsman, and a cute one at that, as was shown by his location on the dispatch boat Dolphin during the tests. From some one in authority he had obtained the password to the mess-room in the bow of the boat, and as it was between decks it suited Amos to the letter. While he was engaged in discussing the merits of some prime old port there was a discharge from the big 13-inch gun, to see the testing of which the guests had assembled at the government proving grounds. But this fact seemed to have been forgotten by the Chairman of the Naval committee, for casting his eyes aloft he queried, "What was that? Thunder?" Of course there was an explosion of laughter, amid which some bystander suggested that the party go up on deck and see the gun fired.

"Better stay under cover," remarked Chairman Cummings, who recalled his days at the front during the Rebellion, when he was Sergeant-Major in a New York regiment. "Those shells will burst and scatter like hell-fire. This is good enough for me."

Some one remembered at this juncture that only a few days ago a medal of honor was awarded Landsman Cummings for bravery displayed in saving a piece of ordnance during one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

While the fun was at its height Secretary Herbert, who had scrambled ashore when the boat landed, and was pretty well muddied with the soil of "Maryland, my Maryland," essayed to enter one of the bomb-proofs not far from where the big gun was being discharged. An obsequious but observant colored naval attaché spied the "ruler of the navee" making for shelter and stopped him abruptly. "That's only for naval folks, boss," was his salutation. Without deigning to make himself known to the colored brother the Secretary of the Navy remarked: "That's right; obey orders, my man."

To obtain a better view of the tests the Secretary had to climb a steep, slippery Maryland hillside, but he persevered and finally reached the top, where he saw a picture which would have delighted a kodaker in the attitude assumed by Dr. Everett, the Massachusetts mugwump. Some one had provided the Bay State Congressman with a package of sandwiches and he was devouring them ravenously while conning a newspaper. Perched as he was on the very top of the hill his spare figure was limned in a manner which made him the most conspicuous figure in the landscape.

MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE.

McGarrahan and Russian Thistle Bills Soon to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The probabilities are that the week in the Senate will be given up largely to matters of minor importance. The McGarrahan bill is on the calendar as unfinished business and will have the right of way after 2 o'clock Monday. There will be an effort to dispose of this bill before the close of the week, and Senator Hansbrough has given notice that he will again call up the Russian thistle bill immediately after the disposal of the McGarrahan bill. Senator Dolph also intends to make an effort, if opportunity offers, to have the bill for relief of certain settlers on the public lands considered. Senator Turpie has evinced a desire to have his resolutions concerning the annexation of Hawaii voted upon before the tariff bill is taken up, but it is doubtful in the face of Senator Dolph's opposition whether this can be done.

PRAISE METED TO SENATOR PEFFER.

His Report on Agricultural Depression Is Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Senator Peffer's report on agricultural depression continues to be complimented by his colleagues. It will form the basis of a good deal of discussion in the Senate. One of his colleagues said the other day that Peffer ought to have been a college professor for his investigations had been made on scientific principles and he had brought together in intelligent form a mass of valuable information. The report has given Senator Peffer a good deal of reputation as a keen observer, notwithstanding that some of his premises and more of his conclusions will not be received without dissent. Naturally he follows the line of the Populists in his remedies, which are based on land, money, and transportation; but in doing so he confesses to natural causes which no legislation could arrest, and he also points out agencies which may be employed by the farmers for their own betterment without seeking legislation at all.

In his analysis of the packing business at Chicago Senator Peffer shows a discriminating judgment which is not blinded by prejudice. He could probably sit down with Mr. Armour or Mr. Swift and agree with them on a good many points. While the Board of Trade people would not accept his conclusions as to the alleged injury worked to the farmers through dealings in options and futures they would also find that they held some views in common with him on the production and distribution of cereals.

Scattered through the report are a number of shrewd observations which show how thoroughly the Kansas Senator has gone into minor agencies which have helped to produce the depression.

County Fairs and Farmers' Institutes.

He remarks that the educational influences of the county fair have been greatly lessened by the modern tendency to horse-racing and other species of gambling. He finds compensation in the fact that the fair has been superseded by farmers' institutes where men of learning mingle with plain farmers, and together they discuss practical matters pertaining to the daily work of the farm. In another place, speaking of live stock, he says that among the general causes which have operated to depress prices of horses has been the general demand for finer stock and less demand for draft horses, brought about by the introduction of different kinds of motive power in many departments of transportation where horses were formerly used. He cites the fact that in some of the larger cities there is not a horse car running. Minneapolis moves all her street cars by electrical power. He also notes that the bicycle is displacing saddle horses rapidly. The practice, he says, is spreading, so that it is common to see men far beyond middle age moving about the streets on bicycles, while women in large numbers use them. The influence of the bicycle on the horse market, he declares, is already plainly perceptible.

In his long discussion of remedies for agricultural depression the Kansas Senator speaks of three classes. These are: (1) such as farmers can invent and apply individually; (2) such as they can bring about by association among themselves; and (3) such as can be applied only by the aid of legislation. He proposes both State and national legislation and suggests a State elevator or warehouse system. As to national legislation he thinks something might be done by an improved system of government crop and market reporting. His other suggestions are for the suppression of dealing in options, the consolidation of transportation business, and a number of Populist financial panaceas, including free coinage of silver, an "abundant" legal tender national currency, and the wiping out of banks of issue. These views do not need further explanation.

Remedies Suggested.

What Senator Peffer said about individual remedies and remedies by association is worth summarizing. He recommends less land, better tilled, as a good motto for the farmer. The saving of home-made fertilizers is another advantage. The curing of meats and preserving of fruits on the farm where they are grown effect important savings. Many other little home economies are suggested which the intelligent farmer may practice.

As to remedies by association, Senator Peffer says that if we are right in our conclusion that modern condition of production tends to cheapness the farmers must meet this tendency by reducing the cost of what they produce. He has a high opinion of the Patrons of Husbandry and similar associations, but he recognizes that the farmer, because of his isolation, is at a disadvantage when it comes to combining in order to maintain prices. He strongly urges the rotation of crops.

Incidentally, in his discussion of the wheat market, he says that it matters not whenever farmers market their wheat it goes at a time when farmers in some other part of the world are harvesting theirs. It is wheat harvest in one place or another every day in the year. While he does not specifically say so Senator Peffer evidently does not think that foreign competition or the world's supply can be regulated by "hold your wheat" schemes. In the rotation of crops he looks forward hopefully to the development of sugar-beet farming, while sorghum also promises to prove a profitable industry.

Atrocious Deed of an Italian.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25.—[Special.]—Another brutal story comes from the coal regions. At Barbertown, near Scranton, Andro Bartelli became angered because his baby cried. He picked the infant out of the cradle, took the lid off the stove, and threw the little one on the hot coals. His sister rescued the child, but it was so badly burned that it soon died. Bartelli has not been found.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

FAVORS TO CARNEGIE.

GROVER PUTS $260,000 IN THE IRONMASTER'S POCKET.

Then, as Alleged, the Smooth Andrew Comes Out in Favor of the Wilson Bill, and a Balance Is Struck—How Herbert Is Turned Down Touching the Armor Plate Fine—Republican Senators Thoroughly to Discuss the Tariff—Praise for Senator Peffer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Coincidences are playing an important part in the fine assessed against the Carnegie company for defective armor plates. The Navy Department has prepared an answer to the House resolution calling for all the facts on the subject, and this document is being held up by the President. It is no secret that Secretary Herbert does not share Mr. Cleveland's tenderness for Carnegie, but his judgment will necessarily be subordinated to the President's wishes. So the document which goes to the House may not give all the facts.

The fine originally assessed against Carnegie's firm by the Navy Department was more than $400,000, but President Cleveland reduced this to $140,000. The coincidence which excites attention is that it was shortly after this reduction in the fine that Carnegie came out in an interview favoring the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. Under the prospect of this bill he was about to cut wages without a repetition of the Homestead strike and put his works on a free trade basis. It has leaked out that in the report which Mr. Herbert had written for the House, and which would have accompanied the affidavits and other details connected with the armor plate deal, he had made some severe strictures upon Mr. Carnegie. These strictures were based upon the reports of the naval inspectors who were stationed at the Carnegie works.

When Mr. Cleveland read the report of Secretary Herbert it is stated that he objected to the manner in which Mr. Carnegie had been handled, opposed such treatment being given to the steel master, and destroyed with his objection the whole structure of the report.

Secretary Herbert has therefore been compelled to rewrite his report and it will not reach the House before Tuesday. His new report is expected to be mild in tone and Congress will be allowed to draw its own conclusions from the evidence that will accompany the report.

REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Senators Are Determined to Force the Fullest Debate Possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Inquiry among Republican Senators as to the policy they will pursue with reference to the tariff bill when it shall reach the Senate develops the fact that they are as yet undecided as to whether they will move to recommit the bill upon the commencement of the debate Monday week. This was the first plan when the bill was received from the House and the Democratic majority of the Finance committee refused to grant hearings, but there are indications that they have reconsidered and will not move in this direction, at least not at the beginning of the debate. There is no indication, however, that they have abated the purpose of contending for every point of advantage, and forcing, if possible, full debate on every proposition contained in the bill. They expect the general debate to continue for at least a month and hope to have every schedule discussed paragraph by paragraph afterwards. Some of them intimate that they consider it may be possible by this course to delay action so as to render it impossible to pass upon the bill during the present session.

The purpose of the Democrats is to permit the Republicans to do the greater part of the talking. There will be comparatively few general speeches upon the bill on the Democratic side of the chamber if the members of the Finance committee can control the matter. Some of the members of this committee announce they will not make speeches upon the bill while it is being considered as a whole, and announce that their policy is not to be led into unnecessary debates upon the various schedules. They say that they will make explicit statements of their reasons for the various changes, and then refrain from further discussion of them, however much they may be baited by the Republicans. After there shall have been sufficient time for legitimate debate they will probably ask for continuous sessions. The Democratic members of the Finance committee think the bill can be disposed of by the 1st of June.

The House will devote the coming week to the contested election cases. According to the arrangement made Friday the O'Neill-Joy case will be called up Tuesday. Inasmuch as the Republicans are already committed to the policy of filibustering against the election cases they will consume the entire week. The Republicans will demand the presence of a Democratic quorum at every stage in the parliamentary proceedings. Every means known to parliamentary law will be used to prevent the seating of O'Neill and English, the Democratic contestants from the Eleventh Missouri and Fifth California Districts, respectively. Should the cases by any chance be disposed of before the end of the week the House will resume the consideration of the appropriation bill.

CERTAIN FEETCURES OF CONGRESSMEN

Gaits and Footwear of the Solons That Attract the Public's Attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—People who make a practice of frequenting the Capitol Building and particularly those who obtain good and commanding seats in the galleries have commented upon a very marked characteristic of the majority of Congressmen. This is, that fully three-fourths of them "toe in," or, to speak more plainly, walk pigeon-toed whenever they come down the main aisle of the Chamber of Representatives. That aisle is the favorite promenade for Representatives, and as they come down over the green carpet-covered space THE TRIBUNE's representative has noted some of the foot gear affected by the solons of the Nation.

As he dominates in every other particular, so does Tom Reed in the matter of dressing his feet. Russet bluchers, broad-toed and apparently easy on the feet of the Pine Tree statesmen, seem to be his favorites, and he lumbers around in them sometimes to the envy of his less fortunate colleagues.

Men from the South, and particularly those who have served in the army, show their training by turning out their toes. In this respect Gen. Hooker of Mississippi is one of the most graceful walkers in Congress, and his feet are usually incased in thin-soled calfskin Congress gaiters.

As if indicative of the country people whom he represents, Dockery of Missouri has never eschewed boots since he came to Washington, and he wears a good stout pair of them in all seasons. Holman of Indiana is fond of covering up his feet with goloshes, and the effect has been to give him a shambling, shuffling gait in the halls of legislation.

Comfort is written in every line of the makeup of Congressman Stephenson of Michigan, and upon his feet are to be found cloth shoes with thick soles like those worn by President Palmer of the Columbian Exposition. Cogswell of Massachusetts, who is the friend of the old soldiers in the House, and who can always be relied upon to put in a good word for the national homes, is addicted to full dress, patent-leather gaiters. They have silk tops and thin soles, and although a very heavy man his feet always look well and comfortable.

But undoubtedly the neatest foot and the best dressed is that of Representative Wilson of the State of Washington. He has his calfskin gaiters made to order, and they fit him like a glove and always look well. Stove-Polish Morse of Massachusetts likes broad-toed Oxford ties, which he partly conceals with cloth overgaiters, and he steps firmly and turns out his toes in consequence.

Farmer Hatch has a fondness for a broad-toed, common-sense Congress gaiter, and his feet are always carefully looked after before he comes to the Capitol, no mud ever being visible upon his shoes.

Pennsylvania's plucky Congressman, Joe Sibley, who likes fast trotters, is a devotee of alligator skin gaiters, and he is the proud possessor of the handsomest pair of shoes of this kind at the national capital. Some friend in Florida sent him two fine 'gator skins and when he takes his walks abroad they can be readily observed on his feet.

EX-QUEEN LIL'S FRIEND APPEARS.

Theophilus Davies Causes Hawaiian Affairs to Be Again Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Interest in Hawaiian affairs has been temporarily revived by the reappearrnce at Washington of Theophilus Davies, the representative of Queen Victoria at Honolulu and guardian of the Princess Kaiulani. Apartments have been secured at Arlington for the bumptious Englishman, and he was very much in evidence about the hotel corridor this evening. As he was minus his dark-skinned ward, however, his movements did not attract as much attention as they did on the occasion of his previous visit in the interest of ex-Queen Lil and the so-called Princess apparent to the Hawaiian throne. When the attention of Minister Thurston was called to the proposition made by an enterprising American to bring Lil to the United States and exhibit her, with her gilded throne, at a lecture, he replied that it would be a good idea for the lady in the case, and he did not know but he would spend half a dollar himself to see the show. As the throne is now at San Francisco at the Midwinter Exposition all that is needed to complete the outfit is the deposed Queen.

Mexicans Will Establish Race Courses.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 25.—The recent introduction of horse racing in Mexico by R. C. Pate of St. Louis, who made a complete failure of his enterprise, has resulted in much interest being awakened in that class of sport among the Mexicans. A company has been organized for the purpose of establishing a race course in each of the principal cities of the republic. Extensive breeding farms will be run in connection with the racing enterprises. The enterprises will be conducted upon American principles, but it is not expected that American horses will participate in the racing meetings.

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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1894.

THE sorrow of the students at Buda Pesth over Kossuth's death appears to need a little curbing.

UNREASONABLE persons still want to know, you know, how Boss Croker, who was a poor man a few years ago, became a millionaire in the short space of two years.

BRECKINRIDGE has one loyal friend. The editor of the Carrollton (Ky.) *News* says: "We are with him and intend to defend him." It will be no trouble to classify that editor.

IT is the judgment of the New York *Sun* that the Rhode Island Democratic platform is "rocky." From which it is evident that the Rhode Island Democratic platform is in a condition to sympathize with the party at large.

THE esteemed Louisville *Courier-Journal* trusts that "Coxey's army will take a common-sense set of rules with it to Washington and present them to the House." To see what Col. Watterson really means it is only necessary to Reed between the lines.

AS to that plank in the Democratic platform concerning the State bank tax the Charleston *News and Courier* calls attention to the fact that it does not "demand" its repeal. It only "recommends" it. This, you see, makes all the difference in the world.

OF the thirty-four Democratic Aldermanic candidates the following are grog-venders: Coughlin, Deist, Barnett, Slepicka, O'Connor, Mahoney, Powers, Brachtendorf, Lyons, Donahue, and Ruddy—eleven in all. Do the groggerykeepers constitute one-third of the Democratic party?

THE solar eclipse of April 5 will not be visible, even partially, in this part of the world. The middle of the phenomenon will occur about 10 o'clock at night of our Chicago time, when the sun will have set to all portions of the American Continent except a small patch on the western part of Alaska. The eclipse will be of the kind known as "annular" to observers situated on a narrow belt which begins in the ocean a few hundred miles south from Arabia, runs northeasterly across Asia, and ends a few miles east of Bering Strait.

THE report that a large quantity of wheat in store in the Northwest has been bought by a Minneapolis milling firm to be turned into flour within the next four months does not seem to have been of much effect in stimulating prices for the grain. The visible supply is 8 per cent less than a year ago, prices much lower, and some people who have been watching the business for many years incline to the opinion that the government estimate of 114 million bushels in the hands of farmers at the beginning of this month is an excessive one. Yet the market Saturday touched the lowest point known in the history of the speculative trade in this city.

THE people of Rockford and vicinity, who long have watched the career of George Jacob Schweinfurth, the bogus "Messiah," will not be surprised at the claim that he had an attack of insanity several years ago, during which he passed himself off on a railroad train as the long lost Charlie Ross. The allegation is made by Dr. Landon Carter Gray, professor of nervous and mental diseases of the New York Policlinic in a lecture recently read by him before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York City. His statement is that ten or twelve years ago he was requested to examine into the sanity of a Methodist minister who, because of his diminutive size, was called "the sparrow." Dr. Gray took steps to have the man placed in an asylum, but the supposed insane person escaped next day and all trace of him was lost till a short time since, when the doctor discovered his former patient in the person of the alleged Savior of Rockford.

DURING the whole of March last year the Denver mint took in a total of $114.000 of gold, while for the first nineteen days of the month this year the aggregate was $260,000, about one-fifth part of which was received on one day, that amount beating all records. The gold is of varying degrees of fineness, but is fully up to the general average of 850 parts of pure gold and 150 parts silver and baser metals. Some of it is from Cripple Creek, and is pure except only one part in 2,000, that small quantity of baseness representing an infinitesimal admixture of foreign stuff which it is almost impossible to eliminate. The miners say the Cripple Creek gold is the purest in the world. The gold from Boulder County ranks next in fineness, while the poorest, obtained in San Miguel County, Phoenix, Ari., is yielding an average of more than $30,000 of gold per month. New Mexico and Southern Nevada are yielding moderate quantities, and some has been sent from Wyoming this year. The indications from these and other sections point to the conclusion that the production of 1894 will largely exceed that of last year, and substantially the same remark may be made for the gold mining districts in other countries than the United States. There will be no scarcity of gold by the time the silver extremists come to their senses sufficiently to be able to see that the world has moved onward while they have been standing still.

THE extreme silver monometallists will only have to "wait a little longer" for the utter disappearance of all ground for their long-standing claim that "there is not enough gold for the money needs of the world." A report from Keystone, in the Black Hills district of South Dakota, notes the finding of the richest gold ore ever struck in that region, some of it being "fully half gold." Another dispatch states that the gold production of Montana since the close of December has been double that of the same time last year, and the prospects are that the total production of 1894 will be more than double that of 1893. In nearly every one of the mining counties of Montana large quantities of gold are being produced. Recent news from Colorado notes the expectation of a very large increase in gold production in that State, and the African gold fields are only beginning to be developed. By holding out for the use of the silver product at a now impossible valuation the silver men metaphorically are cutting the ground from under their own feet. At no time in the last four years would they have been seriously opposed had they contented themselves with asking that silver should be treated on its intrinsic merits, as proposed by the late Secretary Windom. They cannot gain more than that, for even if the free coinage they ask for were conceded the silver would not command more than its intrinsic value as measured in terms of gold.

A NEW TRIAL ON FALSE PRETENSES.

Saturday the murderer Prendergast reappeared in court, prepared to do all in his power to persuade a second jury that he is insane, after having failed to persuade a previous one three months ago. His performances in the court-room show that his mental condition at this time is precisely what it was at the close of December and that there is no conceivable justification for the rash interference of Judge Chetlain with a matter which belonged to Judge Brentano if to any one.

It is stated that Judge Chetlain was pained by the interruptions by the prisoner and his determination to talk. Had he presided over the first trial and been familiar with Prendergast's ways he would not have been surprised or pained. He would have understood that the prisoner, who knows what hanging means, and is most anxious not to be hanged, was resorting to the tactics that he used unsuccessfully when on trial before Judge Brentano. Whether he was advised to pursue this course or whether his own cunning prompts him to adopt it cannot surely be said, but it is certain that he was working on the same lines Saturday as on previous occasions. He is doing the best he knows how to create the impression that he is a lunatic.

The Prendergast who was in the court day before yesterday was the same Prendergast mentally who was in court three months ago. That being the case, it is not surprising that the public should be indignant because Judge Chetlain, brushing aside a verdict only three months old, and the decision of the Supreme Court and of the Executive, decided brashly that this cranky, but not insane, murderer should have an opportunity to pose and sham before another jury, to bring to his aid "experts" who swear to the insanity of any defendant who fees them well, and thus perhaps to escape the gallows which he dreads so much.

It is probable that Judge Chetlain is tired of his job now. He will be still more tired of it if an emotional or a bamboozled jury says that Prendergast must go to an asylum. This question has been squarely submitted to one jury and decided by it on the merits of the case. Why should it go to another jury? If the new jury fails to agree on a verdict what will he do then? Will he impanel another and grant another respite? And if that disagrees will he impanel still another jury? How much better for him to have turned the matter over to Judge Brentano? That Judge would have taken a look at Prendergast, have had a talk with him, and have said at once "This man's mental condition is what it was when a jury pronounced him a fit subject for hanging and sentenced him less than three months ago." No honest man can pretend that his condition has changed for the worse since the first verdict was returned.

Prendergast has been watched closely for three months by those who have him in charge. They have seen no change in him except an increasing objection to being hanged. If the Supreme Court had granted a supersedeas, as his lawyers were confident it would, nothing would have been said about his mind being more disordered than it was in December. Had a new trial been granted his lawyers would have contended, as before, that he was insane when he shot Mr. Harrison. Having contended that he was hopelessly insane in October they would not have claimed that he had become more hopelessly insane since then if that had not been the only way to save his neck. The recent insanity plea was their last resort, and they were able to find a Judge weak enough to be caught by it. If they are successful an evil precedent will be established which will give every other cranky murderer a new chance for his life and make the administration of criminal law in this State more ineffective than now—and it is ineffective enough now. The Judge who establishes such a precedent will win fame, but it will be of a kind which Judges are not fond of.

THE TRIBUNE regrets that Mr. Chetlain was elected to the bench by the votes of Republicans. He was carried in on the tidal wave which was created by the foolish opposition to the reëlection of Judge Gary. But for that we cannot conceive that he would ever have been elected. Having been elected under such circumstances he might reasonably during the first year of his service have exercised the "modest stillness and humility" that would be becoming to his years and inexperience. For him to "rush in" where angels might well fear to tread is mortifying—it is exasperating to everybody who was so unfortunate as to vote for him.

COST OF SIXTY-CENT WHEAT.

Since the issue of the government estimate that at the beginning of this month there was an aggregate of 114 million bushels of wheat in the hands of farmers in the United States the trade seems to have settled down to the conviction that for the present the commercial value of wheat for May delivery in this market does not exceed 60 cents per bushel. As the time for spring seeding is near at hand there is no encouragement for the sowing of spring wheat by those who cannot grow it without loss to be sold in this market at 60 cents or under, and the position lends more of interest than at the time of its publication to the claim by a farmer in Champaign County, Ill., that the grain cannot be grown at that figure without loss.

Is not the argument of the said farmer somewhat defective? It is true that the average yield of the eight years ending with 1892 was estimated by the Washington people to have been a trifle less than 12¼ bushels per acre for winter wheat. But land that will not grow more than twelve bushels is not worth $50 per acre for wheat-growing purposes, and probably not more than half that sum. At the rate of interest claimed by him there should be a deduction of 1½ cents per bushel from his price for interest alone, but even this allowance is not enough. For years past farmers have been claiming that farming does not pay them more than 3 or 4 per cent net. Why then should the Champaign writer put down 7 per cent net and figure at this rate on $50 per acre? That makes interest $3.50 per acre, or $2.50 more than would be allowed on $25 for the land and interest at 4 per cent.

If twelve bushels per acre is the average yield, and this does not pay at 60 cents per bushel, it is evident that land which will not yield more than twelve bushels ought not to be seeded to wheat when the market price is less than 60 cents. Any land that will not yield fifteen bushels or over should be cultivated to some other grain, or allowed to lie fallow, or be put under grass for pasturage. If ten or fifteen million acres of such inferior wheat land were farmed for other crops than wheat the price of that grain would rise materially and the loss on these poor wheat fields would cease. If a law could be passed and enforced forbidding under sufficient penalty the growing of wheat on land producing less than fifteen bushels per acre, the result would be a rising of the price of the grain to 75 or 90, or, perhaps, even 100 cents per bushel. Of course, such a law cannot be passed, and farmers must continue to suffer loss if they foolishly persist in sowing wheat on land that produces only six or eight or ten bushels to the acre. They should take a lesson from the English farmers, who have abandoned wheat growing on lands that do not yield over twenty-five bushels to the acre, though it would not be necessary to adopt such a high limit in this country.

A few days ago it was reported from Kansas that the yield on four and a half or five million acres seeded to wheat in that State is expected to produce not far from 100 million bushels this year. Such a crop, with similar plentiful yields in Nebraska and the Dakotas, would keep down the price of wheat unless accompanied by a sharp falling off in the production in other States. This effect of an enormous crop, if one should be harvested the coming summer, would set Mme. Lease and her crazy quilt associates wild in their denunciation of Wall street and the "gold bugs," who, they will allege, have depressed the price of wheat to the ruin of the farmer. Then they will argue that the only remedy for the low prices caused by these "gold bugs" is the free coinage of silver and an unlimited issue of Federal legal tender scrip, and loans thereon at 2 per cent to the farmers who have raised wheat in excess of the demand. The manufacture of this cheap money will be urged by the Populist apostles so that the farmers may tender the depreciated scrip to their creditors from whom they have purchased their supplies, farming implements, or land. In all this the advocates of cheap money will but thrash over the old straw of argument for the alleged right to cheat others without being cheated in return, utterly unmindful of the truth declared in the Democratic platform of 1892 that the farmers would be the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

A WEAK PLEA FOR THE INCOME TAX.

Congressman U. S. Hall, a Democratic member from Missouri, who began to press the adoption of an income tax measure from the moment he took his seat, has an article in the *Forum* for this month in defense of his pet measure. It has been charged repeatedly that the Democrats, whose national platform does not refer to the income tax, while those of the Populists and Socialists do, inserted this odious method of raising money in the Wilson bill for the purpose of placating and winning over the Populists of the South and Southwest, and those voters in Northern cities who have socialistic tendencies. Mr. Hall practically admits that.

He sets out by defending the Congressmen who voted for the income tax. He says "they are a body of patriotic men, fully impressed with their responsibility; and I know that they, like myself, have had to contend with the socialistic demagogue, have met him manfully and fearlessly, and have been a bulwark against his progress." Then he says:

> I make the statement, from a rather large field of observation, that, if this income tax bill is defeated one will be passed in the near future that will be far wider reaching and involving far greater danger of injustice towards wealth. We men that have ever aimed to act as a balance-wheel will find ourselves powerless to check a less scrupulous element. The members of the Fifty-third Congress who passed this bill are the Girondists, standing firmly between the "sansculottes" and (as the Socialists call them) the "Royalists," praying that God may grant that we may all unite to wipe out all semblance of sectionalism and strife and present an unbroken front against the common enemies of our united and beloved republic. If they could only put themselves in our places, and know the difficulties under which we labor and the alternatives which confront us, every wealthy man of the East would write his Senators to aid in the passage of this income tax bill.

He assumes that what he calls making a slight concession to the demands of Populists and Socialists will satisfy them, and they will quiet down; that the ill feeling and malice of these "sansculottes" will cease after they have been pacified by this sop of a 2 per cent income tax, and that therefore it is policy to conciliate them. This is not sound reasoning. The more the "sansculottes" get, the more they want. By conceding to them 2 per cent the basis is laid for further demands. They will call next for 4 and then for 8 per cent, and finally, emboldened by the repeated concessions which Congressman Hall would make to preserve the peace, they would reach the point of demanding the confiscation of all city incomes.

The safer rule is "principiis obsta"—make no concessions whatever to individuals who are animated by evil passions which cannot be charmed away by a partial compliance with these socialistic demands. If the Democrats set out to give an inch to the Populists the latter will take an ell forthwith. Mr. Hall need not fancy that he can win over the Leases, Simpsons, and Peffers with a 2 per cent tax. They will accept it and then threaten to smash the Democracy if they cannot get more.

While Mr. Hall is in favor of an income tax to soothe the "sansculottes" he defends it on the ground that it is a just tax. Using a time-worn and often disproved argument, he says:

> Under our tariff system its burdens are put upon consumption (the necessaries of life that the poor must have or perish), and a poor man with a wife and five children is forced to pay out of his small income a larger sum for the support of the government than is the average man of great wealth with a small family.

As a matter of fact the "poor man" buys very sparingly of foreign imported goods which pay duties. The foreign products of which he is the largest purchaser are sugar, coffee, tea, etc., which Republicans have put on the free list for his benefit. The Democrats of the Senate, uninfluenced by such feelings, are now proposing to take sugar off the free list, and every "poor man" will have to pay a higher price for every pound he buys. The "poor man" will not purchase more extensively those foreign products which are dutiable now, unless domestic manufactures are smashed and snuffed out by Democratic and Populist free trade. Then he will have to buy imported goods, if his razeed wages will permit him to do so, for there will be no home made ones.

The well-to-do classes, those whose incomes are $2,000 a year or over, are the ones who buy and consume the great bulk of the imported dutiable goods. The "poor men" buy home-made goods and indulge to a very limited extent in foreign wines, brandies, cigars, silks, satins, and velvets. There is not one of these things which is a necessity and they can get along without them, if they choose, without suffering.

Like other income-taxers Congressman Hall ignores the fact that the burden of taxation for the support of State, county, city, township, and school district governments falls almost exclusively upon property which pays it in the form of direct taxes. The aggregate of these taxes in the United States is equal to or exceeds 600 millions a year. While the Constitution authorizes Congress to levy a direct tax on land, that method of getting money is so unsatisfactory, not to say obnoxious, that it has been resorted to but thrice, produced but little revenue, and was quickly repealed. The last two times it was imposed as a war measure. The General Government has ample authority to raise what money it needs by customs duties and taxes on spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco. It should stick to those sources of revenue and not go into the income tax business even in the vain and futile hope of pacifying the Socialists and Populists.

GILL STANDS BY THE JUDICIARY.

The relations between Gov. Altgeld and Lieut.-Gov. Gill are much like those which often exist between Presidents and Vice-Presidents and monarchs and their heirs-apparent. What one favors the other disapproves of. The friends of one are the enemies of the other. That Altgeld and Gill do not kiss when they meet has long been known. The Governor has taken pains to snub the Lieutenant-Governor, and the latter returns the snub whenever he gets a chance. When Altgeld, who is now in Mississippi seeking to get back his health, reads the Chicago papers of Friday he will see that the acting Governor has rubbed it into him with great force.

Application was made to Mr. Gill to reprieve Prendergast. He refused to do so. The reasons which he gave in justification of his course are a condemnation of Altgeldism. The people who listened to him so understood them, and so will the Governor. Mr. Gill declined to interfere because he believed the defendant had had a "fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers." That is, he refused to do what Altgeld did in the Anarchist case, when he attacked the justice of the verdict and set it aside as far as he could.

Mr. Gill said Prendergast had been found guilty, "and an eminent Judge had sentenced him to be hanged." That is as much as to say that while Altgeld attacked an eminent Judge—Gary—because he did his duty Gill will not follow that bad example and denounce Judge Brentano for doing his duty. The acting Governor said that the Prendergast case had been taken before the Supreme Court, which had investigated it pretty thoroughly and had refused to grant a writ of supersedeas. That is, Mr. Gill wants it to be understood that while Altgeld does not respect the Supreme Court, and thinks he knows more law than it does, he (Gill) has full confidence in that tribunal and does not intend to assail and overrule it.

Gill said finally that an application had been made to the Federal Court and it had refused to interfere. As all the courts had declined to do so he did not think he ought to act. The United States Supreme Court, like the State Court, declined to save the Anarchists. Altgeld did not hesitate to condemn them both. Mr. Gill stated plainly that he had respect for the judgment of the Federal as well as the State Judges, and would not attempt to overrule them.

People will have a higher opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is not well known at this end of the State, when they see how skillfully he availed himself of this opportunity to disavow Altgeld's pardon message policy and condemn him for it. Altgeld attacked the judiciary and has become intensely unpopular as a consequence. Gill takes the other tack and announces that he is full of respect for and confidence in the judiciary. He wants the Democrats of the State to understand that they can trust him as a leader, though they can no longer trust Altgeld. He wants the people of the State to understand that they can feel safe when Altgeld is away and that there is no occasion for them to pray for his recovery and early return, for while he is away the courts will be held in honor and will not be defamed and their judgments set aside.

OUR FOREIGN DEBTS.

The London *Times* of a recent date contains an interesting discussion of the financial status of the United States. The article was written by Mr. J. W. Cross, a prominent English banker, and therefore presents the views of an expert, one who knows what he is writing about. Mr. Cross says we are a debtor nation, for which reason the only way to maintain a gold reserve is to make our exports largely exceed our imports. The exports must not only pay for the imports, but also meet the enormous item of interest due abroad, the cost of nearly all the ocean freightage, as both the imports and exports are largely carried in foreign vessels, the expenses of American travelers in Europe, and the remittances by immigrants in the United States to their friends at home. He estimates that the aggregate of these four items cannot be less than 65 million pounds, or 315 million dollars each year. To keep the currency on a stable gold basis the exports of merchandise ought to exceed the imports by about that amount annually, but they never have done so. The nearest approach to it was in 1879, when the excess rose to nearly 265 millions, and only in three other years has it been more than 200 millions. For the last eight years the excess has not averaged more than 50 millions, though that for 1892 rose to 202. Mr. Cross places the deficit for the last six years at 1,500 millions, this being represented by reinvestments of interest and enormous amounts of new money sent over on American securities shipped abroad.

This condition of things he regards as unhealthy. "America is suffering from the effects of too much accommodation, from overborrowing." It has been the case of a young nation in a hurry, bent on the too rapid development of magnificent material resources, feverishly busy and anxious to do the work of five years in one. "The pace since 1879 has been hotter than ever before, altogether too rapid, and the machine must have a rest or break down." English lenders are partially responsible for it and they have pandered to a similar feverishness in other countries. "It is the fin de siécle disease all over the world. The craving to get rich too fast, and consequently to do too much business, is more than the scarcity of gold the cause of the financial troubles everywhere."

Mr. Cross refers to the slackening to half speed in the consumption of imported luxuries after our crisis of 1873 as having prepared the way for specie resumption in 1879. He says this must happen again if we are to remain a solvent nation and thinks it is in progress now, seeming not to attach much importance to the idea that the prospect of reductions in the tariff has had a great deal to do with cutting down the volume of our imports. He says this is bad for the rest of the world, for economy on the western side of the Atlantic "means dull business everywhere." Yet economy is the only course left open "if the country really means to right itself." and of that there can be no reasonable doubt.

The most ardent advocate of lower duties who has any knowledge of trade conditions cannot deny that the passage of the Wilson bill would be followed by a large increase in the volume of our imports. There would be an immediate stocking up to fill the lists which have been allowed to run down to the lowest possible point while merchants were waiting for reduced duties. How far this increase would be projected into the future may be an open question, but indisputably the success of Democratic tariff legislation would be a temporary augmentation of the balance against us, and thus increase the mischief a cure for which is only to be found in a keeping down of imports to a small volume. So the prospect is not particularly bright for a speedy return to the sound conditions which Mr. Cross regards as essential to our national prosperity.

"HERR" MOST IS DISGUSTED.

Johann Most, the great apostle of anarchy in the United States, is tired, sad, downcast, and disgusted. In the latest number of his paper, the *Freiheit*, he has a four column editorial deploring the failure of efforts to introduce anarchistic methods here, and advising his followers to go back to Europe. He writes: "Turn your backs upon this accursed country, to continue your labors in Europe, even if you have to travel over the ocean in cattle ships or in coal bunkers." He adds that he would have returned to the Old World long since if he only knew where to go without finding himself again behind prison bars.

Most thinks the friends of anarchy in this country could have done far more if they had not attempted too much. He gives a long list of objects for which pecuniary aid had been solicited in quick succession. These were for the support of the locked-out Pittsburg miners, for organizing purposes in Newark, to bring Mowbray, "the great English agitator," to America to preach the cause in English, to get up an international conference of Anarchists at Paterson, to help the cause of Sections 2 and 3, to secure a new trial for Berkman, who shot Supt. Frick of the Carnegie works, for publishing English documents to be circulated in America, and for publishing French translations of certain numbers of the *Freiheit*.

No wonder that Most is troubled when his followers will not even raise money for the distribution of his own lucubrations, leaving them to fall flat without a reading by the people whom he has hoped to gain over to his own way of thinking. Naturally enough he looks at the situation through yellow spectacles, which give him a jaundiced view of the situation. That "he has it pretty bad" may be inferred from the following choice morsel with which he closes his four column diatribe against the American people who refuse to become Anarchists at his bidding:

> The whole movement of this country is still wearing the bib of insanity, and the influence wielded over it by the tutors and head masters is so enormous that a fellow like us is simply thrown into the cold shivers when he contemplates the muddle.

Most is only trying the bluffing game in advising his disciples to go back to Europe. If he could go back with them it would be another matter, but he does not dare to undertake that, and would be left to starve here if his present followers were to take him at his word and cross the broad Atlantic. Nevertheless they ought to take his advice. There are many more things to be found fault with in Europe than here, and many more people willing to listen to the preachings of anarchy. Besides that they have got up an insurance department in Europe which must be far better for the beneficiaries than anything they have struck in this country. It is reported to be a regular business there to take large pecuniary risks on the lives of Anarchists. The propaganda in London is said to have received $40,000 as the beneficiary of Vaillant, the thug who was executed for throwing the bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies. A Paris paper says that there was like insurance on Henry, who threw the bomb in the Café Terminus, and on Pauwels, who was killed by his own bomb in the Madelaine Church. If the pests here who want to "reform" society by the casting of bombs would transfer their energies and carcasses back to the Old World they could forward the cause by leaving this life altogether, which hardly is possible by remaining here. So they should stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. They are out of their element here. The plaint of their chief apostle shows this. It indicates that the American workingman, whether native or foreign born, is more reasonable and rational than Most and his crew have been led to believe, and is far too shrewd to meet the views or accept the teachings of the fellows who preach disorder and anarchy. Most has written a sensible thing for once in his life—it is his statement that the whole anarchistic movement in this country "is a failure."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Charleston *News and Courier* quotes the language of Mr. Hewitt, attributing to ignorance the action of the average Southern Congressman on the silver question. Mr. Hewitt said: "They are honest, they are truthful, they are gallant, but they are ignorant. This panic through which we have passed, this depression, is the fruit, not of the divine dispensation of Providence, but is the result of gross, crass ignorance and nothing else." In regard to this the correspondent hints a suspicion that ignorance is not the only nor even the worst motive to be assigned for the course of some of them. It may be correct for a considerable number of the rank and file, but for the leaders it is to be feared the real explanation is a deeply laid scheme for the repudiation of debts both public and private. He says ignorance is a very serious objection to be raised against the legislators of a great country like this, but to be tainted with ideas of the repudiation of just debts, public or private, is much worse, and unquestionably this is the tendency of all our free silver, fiat money, Populist agitation. This may not be admitted openly, but none the less it is the inevitable tendency. THE TRIBUNE adds that some of the leaders are admitting it openly. The latest reported speech by Gen. Warner, the head of the falsely called "bimetallic league," was largely devoted to an exposition of the advantages he expects would follow the putting of gold to a big premium as a consequence of adopting free silver coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1.

PROF. VICTOR HORSLEY of England recently made some interesting statements relative to trephining the skull in the stone age of human history. The people of that age were no higher in the scale of civilization than savages of a very low type, but there is proof convincing enough to surgeons that they performed the operation. The speaker stated that if the wound in an injured skull healed the sharp edges became rounded, and if there is a kind of worm-eaten appearance around what once was a wound it means that there was inflammation at the time of healing. He exhibited representations of prehistoric skulls having these appearances and urged that these were sufficient proof that the owners survived the operation performed something like 5,000 years ago. In one instance he found that the hole had been scraped out of the skull, and said that at the present time among the Kabyles of North Africa two days are occupied in performing the operation. Sometimes the trephining was done by drilling a number of holes with a bone drill and then breaking down the small partitions; at others it was done with a stone saw. If a savage suffered in the head from a blow trephining was resorted to, and doubtless the sufferer from fits, who was considered to be "possessed," was relieved by a similar operation. The holes generally were made immediately above those parts of the brain where an injury would produce fits. Often the piece of bone was replaced in the skull and at other times it was split up into amulets.

PATTI'S farewell seems to have an I-don't-care-if-I-never-see-you-again attachment this time.

WE note with some uneasiness that the Rev. Joseph Cook has not sent out any opinion for publication concerning the Coxey movement.

THE people of this country have no feeling of personal animosity against ex-Queen Liliuokalani, but if she invades this country on a lecture tour——

THE lioness Sultana, belonging to a Brooklyn menagerie, is the proud mother of five seven-pound lion babies, born last week. This seems to be contrary to the "unum, sed leonem" theory advanced by Æsop. The facts are against Æsop.

THE Easter eggs may have been well cooked, but Easter itself was distressingly raw.

PROBABLY it has not occurred to Gen. Coxey that when he and his army reach the steps of the Capitol at Washington the Hon. Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire may be sent out to make a speech to them.

THERE is a great deal in a name. Bill Sikes would not have seemed half as bad if he had become known to fame as William Psykes.

THE blizzard that went through here yesterday appeared to be headed straight for Massillon, O.

IF what the New York *Sun* says about the "Kilanyi living pictures" now on exhibition at a New York theater is true the Midway Plaisance was a Sunday-school compared with them.

ST. LOUIS is jubilant over its new Planters' Hotel, which will be ten stories high. The whole country rejoices when St. Louis is happy, bless its old heart!

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Charles T. Dazey may have been a novice at playmaking when he wrote "In Old Kentucky," but he nevertheless constructed a model which all the makers of horse-race plays will find hard to equal. So many attempts have been made during the last few years to write a satisfactory melodrama around a horse-race scene, and so many and dismal have been the failures which have resulted from the attempts, that one is glad to accord to Mr. Dazey's play the full measure of commendation which it deserves. Audiences do not expect high and tender sentiment in a horse-racing play; neither do they demand the idyllic atmosphere of high comedy drama. What they want is a sharp, dramatic, and intense story, intelligent, consistent, and distinct characters. A clear and reasonable plot, sharp contrasts, and finally the racing feature, if you will, brought in as an incident and not as the excuse for the whole. In general "In Old Kentucky" conforms to these demands. It was presented at the Columbia last night by the cast which produced it and embellished with the well-painted scenery which helped make it attractive. Its story is conventional, but it is exceedingly well told. The plot is laid in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, and presents as its chief figure a simple but warm-hearted mountain girl who has loved above her station, but with a sincerity which brings her out triumphant, not, however, until she has defeated the ends of villainy and checked an impetuous but well-motived young mountaineer in a course which might have led to villainy, but with restraining influence, quite as well to generous manhood. The play is in three acts. The first shows a wild and mountainous locality in Kentucky. No time is lost in getting down to the story, which starts out thoroughly melodramatic. The characters are admirably introduced, and double interest is created involving the contention between the hero and the youth who thinks himself wronged on the one hand, and the hero and the villain on the other. When the bridge over the chasm is shot away to prevent the heroine coming to the aid of her wounded lover, and when to save him the girl bravely swings across the chasm with the help of a hanging rope, the interest grows, but the climax is not reached until she flings over the precipice the dynamite bomb which lies primed and lighted at his side. With a roar it explodes as it drops into the valley and the curtain falls in a sensational play well begun. The second act goes to the other extreme and deals almost entirely with comedy. The inevitable darky quartet is introduced but not dragged in by the wool. The scene is in the barnyard of a country mansion, and a score of darkies and pickaninnies disport themselves quite as if they were a slice cut out of Southern life. It may be said there are no supers. Even the chickens and geese are trained to their duties. The singing and dancing and the music of the pickaninny band are highly diverting. But the horse which must win the Derby and save the estate is in the barn and thither the villain turns his attention. The impetuous young mountaineer, misled by the villain (his whisky still has been destroyed, supposedly on the information of the hero), comes dangerously near adding a notch to the butt of his rifle and making himself a villain, but he is turned aside from his purpose easily and naturally and consistently. Conventionally the villain seeks to destroy the stable by fire, but the heroine is inside (she came into that strange place for a most natural purpose—to change her mountain gown for her party clothes—having no other place to go) and leads the horse out through the fire. It is at this point that the imagination is most imposed upon.

The third act includes the race scene, which is led up to by a comedy scene. One learns that the jockey is drunk, that the mountain girl is the only available person to ride the horse, and that she consents. A glimpse is gained of the saddling yard, which is exceedingly natural. Then like a flash pass the horses and the chief scene is over, but done so quickly that the audience has no time to dissect its mechanical arrangement or its stage limitations and thus become unduly convinced of its artificiality. The heroine rides the principal horse, which, of course, wins. A short fourth act ties up the flying threads of the story. The cast was well chosen and evenly balanced. Miss Bettina Gerard played the rôle of the mountain girl naturally and consistently. William Courtleigh was manly and reserved as the hero. Charles K. French gave an excellent impersonation of an old colored servant. George W. Dey as the young mountaineer understood the dangerous lines in which the rôle was laid, and gained sympathy with the audience where a less capable actor would have stirred enmity. William McVay was the villain, but unconventional enough to make the part convincing. Burt Clark as a Southern horseman and Ethel Greybrook relieved the scenes with timid and unsophisticated love-making. Miss Marian Abbott had a thankless part of the villain's daughter—a villain herself—for which she is to be pitied rather than blamed. She did the best she could with it, which was not much. "In Old Kentucky" will run three weeks.

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The Easter week performances of the Abbey-Grau Grand Opera company will be inaugurated this evening at the Auditorium with a production of Bizet's "Carmen." Mlle. Calvé, being completely recovered from her recent indisposition, will sustain the title rôle. The cast, an unusually brilliant one, is announced as follows:

Carmen	Mlle. Calvé
Frasquita	Mlle. Bauermeister
Medcedes	Mlle. Ibles
Michaela	Mme. Emma Eames
Escamillo	M. Lassalle
Morales	Sig. Gromzeski
Dancairo	Sig. Carbone
Remendado	Sig. Rinaldini
Zuniga	Sig. Viviani
Don José	M. Jean de Reszke

Première danseuse, Mlle. Santori.
Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

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"Hoss and Hoss," Willie Collier's vehicle for exploiting his attainments, is little more than a variety show, but as such it proved highly attractive to a typical Haymarket audience last night. Mr. Collier, who came to notice as the partner of Charles Reed, has a particular knack of putting absurd words and meanings to current songs, and he chants them to his listeners in a ridiculous fashion which cannot well avoid being amusing. Consequently "Hoss and Hoss" changes as the songs of the day are renewed. There seems to have been an evolution in the street-corner whistling brigade, as the specialties in "Hoss and Hoss" were nearly all new last night. The piece has been sawed apart and put together in a new way, as the last part seems to take place first now and vice versa. Since there is no plot the change makes little difference. In the main Mr. Collier's company was able to lend him requisite assistance.

Miss Nellie McHenry was the attraction at the Alhambra yesterday, where two performances of the musical farce, "A Trip to the Circus," were given. During its absence of four months from the outlying theaters new specialties have been added to the piece. As presented yesterday it was attractive and the audiences were correspondingly pleased.

Sensationalism of a triple extract variety is in order at the Windsor this week. The melodrama which affords it is a wild affair entitled "The World," which abounds in shipwrecks and kindred horrors. Yesterday the Windsor was a Mecca for the juveniles of the North Side whose early literary training had prepared them for distilled villainy.

A novelty in theatricals will be furnished at the Schiller Theater tonight, where "Charley's Uncle," a farce comedy by Eille Norwood, will undergo its first American presentation. The cast includes George Woodward, Augustus Cook, Nita Sykes, Jane Stuart, and others, which promises well for the manner in which the production will be made.

Easter Sunday did not have the effect of keeping German theater-goers away from McVicker's last night. The Liliputian company begin its final week in "A Trip to Mars" before an audience which comfortably filled the theater. Franz Ebert, Adolf Zink, and Bertha Jaeger were received enthusiastically and applauded to the echo.

Chauncey Olcott concluded his engagement in "Mavourneen" at Hooley's with last night's performance. Better things may now be expected at the theater, as E. S. Willard begins a season of several weeks' duration in his old répertory of plays. "The Middleman" will be the bill tonight and during the entire first week.

Nada Reyvol's Burlesque company began the week's vaudeville program at the Empire yesterday. The entertainment consisted of a burlesque entitled "A Bashful Venus" and a number of specialties. Since vaudeville was made the regular output of the Empire business at the house has improved.

Francis Wilson and his company will open the second week of the "Erminie" revival at the Chicago Opera-House this evening. The opera will be presented each evening during the week and at the single matinée, which will take place Saturday.

Sam T. Jack's Folly company in two burlesques, "On the Midway" and "My Uncle," opened the week at the Madison Street Opera-House. There will be no change during the week.

Byrne Brothers' pantomimic play, "Eight Bells," was transferred from the South Side to the Academy yesterday, where two performances were given. It will remain throughout the week.

Donnelly and Girard began their final week at the Grand-Opera House in "The Rain Makers" last night. The audience nearly filled the theater.

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NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—Foreign plays will enjoy a potent enlivenment this week through the presence of Jean Mounet Sully at Abbey's, where he will make his American début tomorrow in "Hernani," repeating that standard French play Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. "Le Cid" will be performed Wednesday and Friday, and "Œdipe-Roi" on Tuesday and Saturday. He is accompanied by Mme. Segond-Weber, formerly of the Odeon, but later a member of the Francaise company.

Musical plays come to the front at our theaters this week. One of these pieces is the latest joint work of Gilbert and Sullivan, and is entitled "Utopia, Limited; or, The Flowers of Progress." It will be presented at the Broadway tomorrow night by a company sent from London for that purpose. It is likely that a duplicate of the London representation in all respects will be given. Lillian Russell returns to the Casino Tuesday to revive "Giroflé-Girofla," appearing, of course, in the guise of the twin girls. There have been many gorgeous shows on the Casino stage, yet the management declares that this one will surpass all its predecessors in visual respects. The original music will be sung in its entirety exactly as written. The libretto is an English version by J. Cheever Goodwin. Digby Bell, William Pruette, Ada Dare, and Giovanni Perugini are in the company.

Pauline Hall will stay a week longer at Harrigan's and will continue "The Princess of Trebizonde" to the end of her engagement. A musical play returned to town is "The Algerian," which will be performed during one week at the American. Adele Ritchie has been acting and singing the title character of this piece since it last went away on a tour. Hubert Wilkie is Miss Ritchie's principal assistant. Rexennetta, a dancer in the Oriental style, will be introduced at the American in the harem scene. A jewel dance by her is described as novel and brilliant. The lively and amusing performances of "Hendrick Hudson" are continued at the Fourteenth Street, with Corinne as the central figure. Burlesque that is about equivalent to modern comic opera remains at the Garden, where all the former fun and melody of "1492" are retained, and the Kilanyi living pictures are an additional show.

Plays of an American make are with us in good number and variety. "The Butterflies" is continued at Palmer's, with John Drew, Maud Adams, and the others of the company. "A Trip to Chinatown" will be repeated for the 700th time at the Madison Square tomorrow, when souvenirs will be distributed. "Delmonico's at Six" returns to the Bijou with Marie Jansen as its central figure. The company includes Frank Tannehill, Ignacio Martinetti, William Norris, May Merrick, Charles Mason, and Fred Peters. Another vaudeville farce, "The Dazzler," goes to the Park for two weeks. "The Black Crook" may be seen this week at the Harlem Opera-House, quite as resplendent as ever. Niblo's has an Irish play entitled "The Rambler from Claire," in which Dan McCarthy enacts the hero.

PERSONALS.

Boston men did not turn out to hear Mrs. Lease because they get scolded enough at home.

The Czar intimates to Emperor William that peace must be preserved if it takes a European war to do it.

Kossuth took a grim pride in his voluntary poverty. "These hands of mine," he once said, "are empty and clean."

Mrs. Amanda Smith, an American colored woman, is delivering temperance lectures in England under the auspices of Lady Henry Somerset.

It is stated that the Americans at Rio do not consider Mr. John T. Lewis, Vice-Consul-General there, exactly the sort of person for the place.

Miss Ilona Eibenschutz, the young pianist, now, in London, is only 22 years of age. She was born in Buda-Pesth and made her début in Vienna before she was 6.

Perhaps President Cleveland wishes now that Mr. Carlisle had omitted from his report to Congress last December those paragraphs about the seigniorage. Possibly, as things have turned out, Mr. Carlisle wishes so himself.

Mr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, was good and gracious enough to pronounce a discourse in Buffalo recently which promised to give "Some Reasons for Believing that the American Republic May Live."

The operation on Mr. Gladstone's eyes will be performed in about three months and hopes are entertained that his sight will not be impaired. He has returned from Brighton to London feeling much stronger for his rest from the duties of office.

CURRENT NOTES.

United we stand, divided we are not in it.—*Galveston News.*

A host in himself—the cannibal who devours his entertainer.—*Grip.*

Gen. James B. Weaver is said to regard the ordinary Easter egg with suspicion.—*Washington Post.*

In the language of flowers just now the Easter lily means: Take your purse out.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Never before were Easter eggs so cheap as now. The American hen rose and set to the occasion.—*Buffalo Express.*

Hobkins (petulantly) — "Say, Dobkins, when are you going to pay me that $10 you owe me?" Dobkins (aggrieved)—"Now, do I look like a fortune-teller, Hobkins?"—*Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.*

"That girl Skiggs used to go with was so fragile that she looked as though if any one dropped her she'd break." "Humph! Skiggs said he hadn't known her more than a month before he learned if he didn't drop her she'd break him."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Outsider—"You Kentuckians are very proud because you took the first prize on your whisky at the Fair, ain't you?" Col. Poker—"Not at all, sir. If we hadn't taken it we would have sued the Commissioners and judges for defamation of character."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miss Limited—"O, conductor! I am nearly seasick! Do your cars always sway and jounce and swing around like this?" Conductor—"Well, this is a pretty crooked road, but you won't mind it when you get used to it." Miss Limited (faintly)—"You mean when I get onto its curves."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Keeping Up Its Average.

New York *Advertiser*: The new Chinese treaty is another Cleveland blunder. In the matter of blind blundering this remarkable administration is not losing a trick.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

TENDENCY SEEMS TO BE TO REDUCE GREAT ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Caprivi's Dantzic Speech Taken as an Indication That Emperor William Is in Favor of the Plan—Other Rulers Not Averse to Cutting Down Expenses in This Direction—People at Bluefields Wondering What Uncle Sam Will Do About the Landing of British Marines.

LONDON, March 25.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris, referring to Caprivi's recent utterances, which are interpreted as indicating that the Emperor is preoccupied with the problem of reducing the military burdens of Europe, says: "At a recent meeting of the Italian Finance committee, one of the members, Sig. Capelli, declared that he had learned from an absolutely certain source that the Emperor was pleased to see that Italy was reducing its army and that Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, had advised King Humbert that Emperor Francis Joseph was also pleased because of the lessening of Italy's military expenditures."

The correspondent of the *Times* adds that the King of Denmark in conversation with a Spanish statesman a few days ago said he hoped to live long enough to see Europe commence making military retrenchments. The King added: "The Czar, my son-in-law, whose mission is one of peace, is quite ready to coöperate and Emperor Francis Joseph is equally disposed to do his utmost to bring about this end. I have not ventured to speak to Emperor William on this subject, because a young sovereign always dreams of winning new laurels, but I am sure that King Humbert is willing to discuss the question of a reduction of military burdens, while the Queen Regent of Spain has shown a desire for prolonged peace. I am sure, therefore, that Russia, Spain, Austria, and even Italy are equally eager for an unbroken period of peace."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the *Germania* gives Chancellor von Caprivi's words a meaning that several of the nations of Europe are willing to take part in a movement to bring about a general reduction in military expenditures. The paper declares that Emperor William is foremost among the rulers who are eager for the establishment of a long period of peace.

WONDER WHAT UNCLE SAM WILL DO.

People at Bluefields Interested in the Landing of British Marines.

COLON, March 25.—The British cruiser Canada, Capt. Wilson commanding, arrived here today from Bluefields, Nicaragua. He reports that everything was quiet there when he left. Great interest was manifested at Bluefields as to the decision of the question between the United States and Great Britain regarding the landing of British sailors and marines on Nicaraguan territory. The Canada came to this port for the purpose of sending a cable dispatch to the British Admiral.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—[Special.]—Late advices from Bluefields say the English warship Cleopatra has been relieved by the Canada, and the marines from the Cleopatra have resigned their positions as city police to the marines of the newly arrived English cruiser. Lacayo is still in command of the reservation, and the establishment of a government is at a standstill. The Americans believe an important trade has been made between Lacayo and Capt. Howe, Commander of the Cleopatra. When the Cleopatra arrived Capt. Howe claimed he was looking after the interests of the natives of the reservation, which, under the Managua treaty of 1860, was his duty. The rumor which has been generally circulated is that Capt. Howe made a deal with Commissioner Lacayo in which Lacayo was left in absolute possession of the reservation and the English in return were given Corn Island.

This island is about 30 miles from Bluefields and 60 miles from the mouth of the San Juan River and the mouth of the Nicaraguan Canal. It was selected by the United States as a coaling station and is directly on the route of vessels sailing to and from the mouth of the Nicaraguan Canal. Whether this rumor is correct is not positively known, but the Cleopatra has been removed from Bluefields and the British Consul says it has sailed to Corn Island. On the arrival of the Canada the marines were sent ashore, but last Tuesday, the day the John Wilson set sail for New Orleans, these troops were being removed. All these facts have increased the Americans' belief that the rumor is true, and they prevailed upon the American Consul at Bluefields to come to the United States and lay the entire matter before the people at Washington and Consul Seat arrived here today with that mission in view. A meeting of citizens was held at Bluefields two weeks ago and then a delegation composed of Consul B. B. Seat and Sam Weil was selected to represent the American interests.

In the course of an interview Consul Seat said the first agreement which was arrived at between Lacayo and Capt. Howe in regard to a provisional government failed to suit the ideas of the Americans. Lacayo and Capt. Howe wanted a council of three Nicaraguans and two Americans, with Lacayo as Chairman, and the Americans would not agree to this. The American Consul was to appoint the members to the council and he selected Sam Weil and Sim Lampton. A meeting was held, but nothing could be agreed, upon and the council disbanded.

Another agreement was arrived at between the British Consul, Lacayo, and Capt. Howe. When the British asked Mr. Seat for his opinion on the subject he replied that he did not think it was right for a council to be composed of three Spaniards and two Americans. He then suggested one or two delegates from the other elements in the reservation, but this also came to nothing. The Americans did not care to be a party to any such agreement, as they did not know whether it would meet with the approval of their country. Mr. Seat said further that there was an agreement between the Nicaraguans and the British by which Lacayo was left in command of the reservation.

It has been Lacayo's policy to be considerate toward the Americans and they have not suffered any insults from the hands of his troops. There were hundreds of irresponsible persons in the city and doubtless if it had not been for the presence of the marines there would have been considerable bloodshed. There was no local government and men did pretty much as they pleased. The presence of an American man-of-war was absolutely necessary and he thought it would have a most beneficial effect upon the reservation.

The commerce of Americans amounts to $4,000,000 a year. The reservation was built up by the Americans, and their money made the place what it is. The banana interests are almost entirely owned by the Americans, and the Americans should be protected.

When asked what the Americans in Bluefields had instructed him to do Consul Seat replied: "The truth is that they do not know what to do. The English pretend to be very anxious for an American ship to arrive and they say they will readily turn over everything to them."

QUIET WEEK IN GERMAN POLITICS.

Emperor William at Abbazia Will Present Eulenberg to Francis Joseph.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Holy week has also been a quiet one in politics. Kaiser Wilhelm has arrived at Abbazia in the best of health, and was this time accompanied by Count Philip Eulenberg as political traveling counciler. The Kaiser intends on this occasion to himself present to his illustrious ally our future Ambassador to Vienna. There is no doubt that Count Eulenberg, who possesses engaging social accomplishments, which are held in the highest esteem in Vienna, and who is a Causeur, in the best sense of the word as it is understood in the salons of Paris, a composer, pianist, singer, and an epic and dramatic poet, will make a most favorable impression on Austria's monarch.

Chancellor von Caprivi, who has returned in a contented frame of mind and who was received with great cheering on his return from the East, well deserves his Easter vacation. With the beginning of the parliamentary campaign the Agrarian attack on the Chancellor will be resumed with undiminished vigor. If, as a result of this, a breach should be made in the ranks of the Cabinet Ministers Count Zeidlitz-Truetzschler may loom up again as the coming man, for despite the fact that his reactionary school laws bill forced his rather ungraceful retirement from the Agriculture Ministry his political career is far from ended, and as a dyed in the wool Tory he would be just the man to subdue the cross-grained Agrarians.

So long as Kaiser Wilhelm remains in Abbazia, however, we are just as safe from political surprises as the garrison of Berlin is from being called out by an unexpected alarm.

PAUL LINDAU.

PEOPLE AT RIO JANEIRO ARE JOYFUL

Revival of Trade Marks the End of the Brazilian Naval Revolt.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.*]

RIO JANEIRO, March 25.—Affairs here are rapidly resuming their normal aspect, and aside from the damage done to the forts and along the water-front by the fire from the insurgent warships, all traces of warfare have disappeared.

The last week has bern one of general festivity, marked by the constant firing of salutes and the holding of reviews. The usual religious processions were held and the church services were largely attended. For months the city was filled with troops and almost everything partook of a military character. Now the troops, or, at least, by far the greater number of them, have gone south to reinforce the government armies in the States where the insurgents are still opposing the Federal authorities. The harbor has been deserted by all the foreign warships and the loading and discharging of merchant vessels are proceeding as before the revolution.

The government entertains no fear of much further trouble in the South. The insurgent sympathizers claim that the placing of Admiral de Mello at the head of the provisional government will attract many persons to the rebel standard, but the government here believes the insurgent forces will gradually melt away until nothing remains. The government has 12,000 men at Itarare and more at Sao Paulo, and these forces are believed to be more than sufficient to meet any that the insurgents can bring against them.

It is reported here that the rebels are retreating from Rio Grande do Sul, and it is thought by the time the government reinforcements arrive there there will be no enemy for them to engage. At any rate, it is declared by the government officials who are in a position to know the exact status of affairs in the south, that no battle of consequence is likely to occur.

Business at Rio Reviving.

Business in Rio Janeiro is rapidly reviving. This is especially true in the case of houses dealing with American merchants. It is the general opinion here that the attitude of the United States during the trouble here will result in a material increase of the business done with that country.

There has, of course, been much talk concerning the flight of Admiral da Gama and his officers on board the Portuguese warships. Most of what has been said in this connection, particularly about trouble between Brazil and Portugal growing out of the asylum afforded the insurgent officers by the commanders of the Portuguese warships, was simply a bluff. At no time since the affair has trouble been likely.

The story to the effect that the police were arresting foreigners suspected of being concerned directly or indirectly with the revolt is an exaggeration. As a matter of fact the police have arrested no foreigners for this reason. Whatever arrests have been made were simply for violations of the laws, arrests that are likely to take place at any time. It can be pointed out that not a single foreigner of importance has been molested, let alone arrested.

The correspondents of the various American newspapers have left the city en route to their homes or are making preparations for their departure, which is evidence that the trouble is over so far as Rio Janeiro is concerned. There may be some news of importance later from the south, but the consensus of opinion is that the trouble there is also practically over.

Nearly all of the Americans who were of the crew of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy have left for the United States.

Martial law continues to be enforced here, but this fact has little or no effect upon the business of the port. The government fleet has been ordered south. It is thought, however, that these orders will be countermanded. The whereabouts of the insurgent warship Aquidaban is not known here.

Awaiting Orders from Lisbon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., March 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Portuguese Consul at Montevideo left here in a launch last night and sailed to the Portuguese warship Albuquerque, off Flores Island, before it continued on its voyage to Buenos Ayres. At quarantine sixty-seven Brazilian rebel officers were counted on board the Albuquerque. The Commander of the warship refused to talk, but told the Consul he was going to Buenos Ayres to await orders from the government at Lisbon. He declined to say whether or not the fugitive Admiral da Gama was on board his vessel.

No action has yet been taken by the Uruguayan Government relative to the Brazilian Minister's request that Silvera Martins be again expelled from the country.

PRINCE OF WALES GIVES TWO PRIZES.

Distinguished Gathering at a Luncheon of the Golf Club at Cannes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CANNES, March 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Yesterday was a gala day at the Golf club, where the Prince of Wales gave two prizes. At the luncheon there was a distinguished gathering, including Grand Duke Michael, the Countess of Tooby, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Prince Ourousoff Count Sierstorpff and his popular American wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Crofby, Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow.

Huret Wins Paris Bicycle Race.

PARIS, March 25.—The long distance bicycle race which began Sunday last was concluded today. It was won by Huret, who covered 1,749 kilometers. Linton was second, with 1,745½ kilometers to his credit. The Frenchman, Williams, covered 1,736 kilometers. Mayer 1,728, and Ashinger 1,478. Ashinger retired an hour before the finish. Huret and Linton were carried from the course on the shoulders of enthusiastic spectators.

Austrian Socialists Meet at Vienna.

VIENNA, March 25.—A congress of Austrian Socialists was held in this city today. One hundred delegates were present. Among the speakers were Bebel and Singer, members of the German Reichstag, who dwelt upon the international character and the common object of the whole labor movement.

Burlet to Form a Ministry.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—M. Burlet, Minister of the Interior, will become Prime Minister in place of M. Beernaert and will be charged by the King to reconstruct the ministry.

Fine Weather at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Weather, fine; temperature, 41° to 62.6°; wind, east.

Kindly Directions.

Footpad—"Hold up y'r hands!"

Lone Citizen—"I haven't a cent with me. Just loaned all I had to a friend."

Footpad (in disgust)—"Go ahead. You'll find the idiot asylum three squares to th' left."—*New York Weekly.*

ON LONDON STAGES.

TWO OF THE NEW PLAYS ARE BY DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.

Mrs. Fletcher's Will Be Produced at the Garrick, While Lady Violet Greville's Adaptation Is to Be Seen at the Criterion—Miss Rehan Disappoints the Friends Who Would Testify Their Appreciation—Lyceum "Cinderella" Company Soon to Start for America.

LONDON, March 25.—Two of the plays which are in rehearsal for immediate production at West End theaters are by women, both distinguished in other branches of literature. Mr. Hare is bringing out at the Garrick Theater a play by Mrs. Fletcher, who is better known under her pseudonym of "George Fleming," while Mr. Wyndham is producing at the Criterion an adaptation by Lady Violet Greville of the "Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," under the title of "An Aristocratic Alliance." The cast of the former includes Mr Hare and Forbes Robinson and Misses Elizabeth Robins and Kate Rorke, while in the Criterion piece will be seen Mr. Wyndham, Charles Groves, Frank Worthing, H. DeLange, and Misses Ellis Jeffreys and Mary Moore.

Much disappointment has been caused by Miss Ada Rehan's refusal, on the score of ill health and continued rehearsing, to be present at a dinner which it was proposed to give for her by a number of women of literary and dramatic celebrity in London, among whom were Lady Jeune, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. George Alexander, Mrs. Henry Labouchere, Mrs. Isaac Henderson, Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Delarne, and Mrs. Oscar Beringer.

Oscar Barrett is busily engaged in making the preliminary arrangements for transporting the Lyceum "Cinderella" company to America. They sail on the American liner Berlin, which leaves England March 31. The exact numerical strength of the party has not yet been decided, but the greater part of the chorus will certainly be taken. Mr. Barrett will travel with the company and will be accompanied by his wife. Of the newcomers must be mentioned Seymour Hicks, who was only recently married to Miss Ellaline Lerris, the charming heroine of "Cinderella." He will play one of the wicked sisters, a part vacated by Victor Stevens.

The Avenue Theater, which has remained closed since the Kendals left for America after their last London season, has been leased by Miss Florence Farr, or rather by a syndicate of which she is the representative, for the production of Dr. John Todhunter's new play, "A Comedy of Sighs." The cast is not particularly strong. "A Comedy of Sighs" will be preceded by a one-act play, "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yates, the distinguished young Irish poet and a great friend of Andrew Lang. It treats of an incident taken from the folk-lore of Ireland, and the period is the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Miss Branden May Go to Australia.

There is a possibility of Miss Olga Branden, who is now playing a comparatively small part in the revival of the "World" at the Princess, going to Australia in the autumn for a six months' tour. If Miss Branden elects to go to the antipodes she will play in the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Judah," and "Sowing the Wind." The "World" meanwhile is going extremely strong, and when it has had its day will be followed by a revival of "Youth," in which Miss Branden will represent Eva.

Another clever actress who appears to have taken kindly to melodrama is Miss Marion Terry, who, now that her engagement with George Alexander is at an end, is playing the heroine in the "Cotton King," the new melodrama at the Adelphi.

Cecil Raleigh, the well-known litterateur and collaborateur of George Sims, at the Adelphi and in sundry farcical comedies, is next month to marry Miss Isabel Ellisen, who has made some mark on the London stage.

Louis Parker's version of Ludwig Fulda's "Dr. Talisman," which is set down for production at the Haymarket Theater March 28, has been called "Once Upon a Time," in order to avoid confusion with Walter Scott's "Talisman." The original is in four acts, but in the Haymarket version it is cut down to three, although adhering closely in the main to the lines of Fulda's work. The principal parts are alloted to Mrs. Tree, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Terry, Nutcombe Golde, Gilbert Farquhar, Lionel Brough, Charles Allen, Hamilton Revelle, and Mr. Tree. In "Dr. Talisman" the Emperor is supposed to be a parody of the Emperor William, but Mr. Tree has in a way based his conception of the character upon the idiosyncracies of his imperial Majesty. Mr. Terry takes the part of one Disant Tailors. The scene of the first and third acts of "Once Upon a Time" is outside the King's palace, that of the second in the interior. The scenery is by Walter Hann.

Another Like Mrs. Tanqueray.

In the middle of April Mr. Alexander proposes replacing "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the James Theater by a new work of H. A. Jones, originally written for Mr. Willard, whose American successes have prevented his producing it here within the limit of time fixed by Mr. Jones. This play, it is said, will be a sort of counterpart of its predecessor. The husband behaves ill and the wife, represented by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, is of the long suffering character.

It is possible that the production of Ibsen's "Wild Duck" at the Independent Theater will have to be postponed owing to difficulties in casting.

George C. Miln is hard at work on a Napoleonic play with which he will tour America next season. He has been spending some time in Paris gathering material and securing designs for scenery, wardrobes, and painting. Mr. Miln intends to produce a play combining dramatic strength with spectacular beauty. He will himself play Napoleon I., and it is acknowledged when he appeared here as Napoleon that his personal resemblance to the Corsican conqueror was most remarkable and that his impersonation was characterized by strength and dignity.

Recently at the Grafton Gallery, in the presence of numerous celebrated musicians and others, Sir George Groves and Dr. McKenzie presented to Dr. Bochim and Sig. Platti beautifully illumined addresses of congratulation from the musicians of England on the occasion of the jubilee of their English début.

At the Comedy Theater Comyns Carr has produced in aid of the actors' benevolent fund a new version of "Frou Frou." Miss Winnifred Emery made a successful appearance as the heroine, and the cast also included Cyrill Maude, Brandon Thomas, and H. B. Irving.

HUMBERT EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

Italy's King Condoles with the Family of the Patriot Kossuth.

TURIN, March 25.—It being necessary to procure from the Austrian Government a permit to convey the remains of Gen. Kossuth through Austrian territory, application was made to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs for such a permit. The authorization was at once granted. It has been decided that the large and valuable library belonging to Kossuth shall be placed in the Buda Pesth museum. The Prefect of Turin today visited the Kossuth family and conveyed to them the personal condolence of King Humbert.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT NICE.

New Method of Handicapping and Starting Yachts Excites Much Interest.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NICE, March 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The international regatta begins tomorrow. The first race will be for a prize presented by the President of the republic. Thursday there will be a cruisers' race and steam yacht race. There will be seven starters in the latter event, the Danakil, Marchesa, White Ladye, Eros, Roscana, Foros, and Fauvette. The race will be over a triangular course of twenty-six and one-half miles twice around. Great interest is taken in the race, and plenty of criticism, because of the novelty in the method of handicapping the yachts and starting them according to their time allowance. Thus, if the handicappers have done their duty well, all should come in together. The Danakil starts at 1:05 p. m., to be followed by the rest in the order named at intervals till the Fauvette starts at 1:43.

FALLS FIFTEEN HUNDRED FEET.

Aeronaut Wilton Meets a Frightful Death at Cannes—Drops Into the Sea.

CANNES, March 25.—An immense crowd gathered here today to witness a balloon ascension by the aeronaut Wilton, who is well known in America. No car was attached to the balloon and Wilton ascended hanging to a rope. When 1,500 feet high the balloon was caught in a current of air that carried it rapidly seaward. It was apparent that Wilton could not control the valve at the top of the balloon which, had it been opened, would have allowed the gas to escape and the balloon gradually to descend. The aeronaut let go of the rope, and his body shot down into the sea with frightful velocity. The accident occurred in full view of the spectators, and a number of women in the crowd fainted. A number of pleasure boats hurried to the place where Wilton had fallen, and after a short search his body was recovered.

WILL CONTEST HIS FATHER'S WILL.

Duke of Sutherland to Fight the Claim of the Dowager Duchess.

LONDON, March 25.—The trial of the great Sutherland will case has been fixed to begin June 1. This is an action brought by the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to have the probate division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice declare valid the will and codicil made by her husband, by the terms of which she was to be benefited to the extent of $5,000,000. The present Duke of Sutherland, who is the stepson of the plaintiff, will contest the case to the bitter end. The case promises to be one of the most important and sensational that has ever come before the Probate Court.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

Saturday night a paraffine lamp exploded in a dwelling-house in the Clerkenwell district. The house was set on fire and Mr. and Mrs. Croger and their three children were burned to death. The members of another family in the house were rescued with great difficulty.

Heavy Odds Against Cloister.

The *Sportsman* says the latest news regarding Cloister, the some-time favorite for the Grand National, is unfavorable. The betting odds have fallen to 100 to 30 against.

FINDS HERSELF IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Graham Left Waukegan Saturday Morning Without Knowing It.

Anna Graham, a gray-haired woman, was picked up on State street yesterday evening in a stupor. She was locked up at the Harrison Street Station. A bond was made out for her, and when she was brought up-stairs by Matron Eager Desk Sergeant Tim Murphy asked her where she lived.

"Why, I live at No. 139 North Jackson street," said the woman.

The Sergeant protested that there was no such street in the city and the woman insisted that there was. "Why, your Honor, it begins at Rag alley and runs over to the race track. Sure, don't my husband, Martin Graham, own twenty-one acres by the race track?"

"What city are you in now?" asked the Sergeant.

"I'm in Waukegan, to be sure," said the woman. A few questions brought forth the fact that Mrs. Anna Graham had left Waukegan without knowing it Saturday morning and came to her senses in the Harrison Street Police Station late last night. She will appear in court tomorrow. The police say she had been under the influence of liquor.

EXTENDING RAILWAY LINES IN MEXICO.

Huntington to Build a Road from Monterey to Monclova—Outlet for Silver Ore.

MONTEREY, Mex., March 25.—A corps of civil engineers has been sent here from New York by C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, with instructions to run a survey of a route for a railroad from this city to Monclova, at which station connection is to be made with the Mexican International, which is also a part of the Southern Pacific system. The Mexican International is now being extended to the Sierra Mojada mining camp from Monclova, and the proposed line to this city is to be built for the purpose of obtaining a direct outlet for the rich silver ores of Durango and Sierra Mojada. The building of the proposed road will give Monterey a much shorter standard gauge route to the United States than at present. The work on extension of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad from Trevino to Sierra Mojada will begin in a short time.

NO TRACE OF THE SLAYER OF PETROV.

It Is Believed He Has Left the Country—Witnesses Under Arrest.

The murderer of Joseph Petrov, who was killed at No. 39 Boston avenue, is still at large. Detectives from the Desplaines Street Station, who have an accurate description of Anastasias, alias Mike Ivan, the roommate of Petrov and the supposed murderer, scoured the city yesterday without result. The murderer has three weeks the start and the police entertain small hope of ever getting sight of him. Three companions of Petrov, who were with him the night of March 4, the last time he was seen alive, have been locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. They are held merely as witnesses, as it is thought none of them were connected with the murder. Their names are Tony Castedeno, Steve Ivan, and Mike Petakno. It is believed the murderer has left the country.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY OUTPUT 3,000,000 TONS.

That Is the Estimated Yield This Year of the Iron Ranges.

DULUTH, Minn., March 25.—The output from the iron ranges in St. Louis County for the coming season is practically determined. It will be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000, an increase of nearly 1,500,000 over that of last year. Of this total about half will be shipped by the Minnesota Iron company, 500,000 tons from the Chandler mine, and an equal amount from the Norman and Iron King mines in the Mesaba range. The intentions of Mr. Rockefeller as to his properties in the Mesaba have not been definitely announced, but it is certain that the output of the Consolidated mines with that of the Pewabic, leased by Mr. Oliver of Pittsburg, and the Missebe Mountain, controlled by Mr. Kimberly of Sharon, will exceed 1,000,000 tons.

Most Expects a Universal Outbreak.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—The Boston Anarchists held a field day today, with Johann Most as chief marshal. Most was greeted with tumultuous applause, and his rabid remarks found favor, if judged by the amount of applause he received from the 400 people present. He maintained that a social revolution was bound to come; that when the time was ripe it would not break out in isolated spots, but would be a universal outbreak.

Three Burglars Under Arrest.

Joseph Colliero, H. Fletcher, and a man named Hicks are under arrest at the Twenty-second Street Station for attempting to rob Frank Carriea's saloon at No. 2700 Dearborn street Tuesday night. Carriea fired five shots at the men. A search of the hospitals showed that one of the men, named Hicks, had been shot and taken to Provident Hospital. Hicks gave the names of his partners and they were arrested yesterday.

Should Have Cards.

Editor—"How often must I tell you, sir, that I cannot use your verses? Tell me. Why do you write poetry, anyway?"

Poet—"Ah, Mr. Editor, I wish so much to see my name in print."

Editor—"Then why don't you have some visiting cards printed?"—*Fliegende Blatter.*

NEW MEMBERS ADDED.

BLUE ISLAND STRIKING BRICKMAKERS GET FIFTY RECRUITS.

They Came from the Only Yard Which Has Heretofore Had No Union Men Employed, and the Leaders of the Strike Say They Will Secure Large Additions Soon—To Confer on Eastern Illinois Road Men's Troubles—Crane Bros.' Employes Will Confer with the Firm.

Two thousand Blue Island brickmakers met in Wattle's Hall, Blue Island, yesterday. The attendance was nearly 1,000 short of President McCann's estimates. The stormy weather, he thought, kept the Bernice and Dolton men at home, and these held meetings in their halls. The Pullman men who were expected to be present yesterday did not materialize, but instead sent word to President McCann to send a committee to the Pullman yards and induce the men there to join the Chicago union. The majority of the men, they declared, were in favor of such a movement. McCann may comply with this request, but yesterday he would not forecast his action.

The feature of the meeting yesterday was the gain of the union men of fifty brickmakers from the Purington-Kimbell works. This was the only yard from which, up to yesterday none of the men had joined. The company, it is said, had asked the men to sign a year's contract Saturday, and this point was discussed at the meeting. There are 230 men at work in the Purington works and these are under contract to work under the present wages until April 1. Many do not like the idea of joining the union now, because such action would be a breach of their contract.

President McCann, in his speech yesterday, gave the whole history of the strike. He advised the Purington men to join the union. The men adjourned to another hall and in course of fifteen minutes returned and declared that they had agreed unanimously to join the union. They signed their names and received their cards of membership from the Secretary. Each of the men was appointed as a committee of one to induce all the other workingmen at Purington's to become union men.

President McCann claims that 900 men have taken out membership cards and declares that fully two-thirds of the others have signified their intention to do the same within a few days.

MAY SETTLE THE DIFFERENCES.

Conference of the Eastern Illinois Matters Arranged—Wilkinson Goes to Omaha.

S. F. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who came to Chicago to investigate the trouble on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, will leave for Omaha today to attend a conference on the Union Pacific troubles. Mr. Wilkinson will leave P. H. Morrissey, Vice-Grand Master of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, in charge of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois matter. A conference in which Mr. Morrissey and representatives of the engineers' and firemen's organizations and officials of the road will take part has been arranged for today. Mr. Morrissey said yesterday there was a prospect of an amicable settlement of the differences between the trainmen and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The company has given notice of a general cut in wages, to take effect April 20, and has sent out a notice that the employés must signify their acceptance or rejection of the reduction by April 5. The company has agreed to meet the men and discuss the proposed reduction and a compromise may be agreed upon. Grand Master Wilkinson said that an effort will be made at Omaha to settle the question of wages on the Union Pacific at a meeting to be held Wednesday between the receivers of the company and their agents and representatives of all the organizations involved. If an agreement cannot be reached with the receivers the organizations will go before Judge Caldwell in the United States court and make an effort to secure relief from the order of Judge Dundy, which, like the Jenkins injunction, makes it unlawful for the men to quit work or take any concerted action.

The employés of the railroads using the Chicago and Western Indiana tracks met yesterday and denounced the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road for attempting a reduction in wages of employés and a change in condition of employment in violation of an agreement in existence; resolved to aid the Chicago and Eastern Illinois employés in all honorable means in this struggle, and declared that the proposed reduction is disproportionate, unequal, and calculated to cause dissensions among the men.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 25.—The engineers, firemen, and trainmen of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway held their regular meeting here today. The matter of the new schedule offered by the officials of the road, in which there is a slight reduction of wages, was discussed. It was decided to leave the final determination of the matter with the committees, which will meet the heads of the various railroad labor organizations in Chicago tomorrow.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 25.—Grand Chief Ramsay of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said in an interview this evening that he had information to the effect that there would be no strike of the employés of the Union Pacific railway. The real employés of the company, he said, had no intention of striking, and the agitation in that direction was by outsiders.

TO CONFER WITH THE FIRM.

Crane Bros.' Strikers Send a Committee at the Employers' Request.

The strikers of the Crane factory met yesterday afternoon at Bricklayers' Hall. Five hundred were present. S. G. Ingram presided. Speeches were made by W. C. Pomeroy, C. D. Wheeler, L. T. O'Brien, J. F. Nellis, and T. J. Morgan. It was announced that unless the wages were restored by noon Monday that the malleable iron workers of the Crane firm at Judd and Canal streets would strike today—Monday. All the strikers joined the American Federation of Labor. They formed themselves into a union of the Crane Bros. employés. The Crane Bros. firm sent word to the strikers asking that they meet them in conference at 9 a. m. today. The committee will meet them.

THEY CLAIM THE WHEAT IS DAMAGED.

Duluth Grain Men Explain the Premium Over the Chicago Market.

DULUTH, Minn., March 25.—An explanation of the premium on wheat in the Duluth market over that at Chicago is given by local grain men. It involves the alleged discovery in the wheat in store on the steamer J. Emory Owen of Chicago of weevil. It was claimed that the damage was slight, but Duluth men say that much of the cargo was wormy and that there is reason to believe that of the 20,000,000 or more bushels of wheat in store at Chicago a considerable portion has been seriously damaged, and that it is the fear of this which has caused the unusual split in the prices on the Duluth and Chicago board. The most prominent of local vesselmen is authority for the statement that it is on this account that Chicago grain men are endeavoring to keep vessels which have wheat in store as cargoes from moving before May 1, and the reason why vesselmen are as anxious to get out as early as possible in April.

Souls Club in New York.

New York is to have a Souls club, patterned after the original society bearing the name of The Souls, which Miss Margot Tennant founded in London some time since. Several prominent society women have taken the matter in hand, and will effect an organization next week. To become a member of the New York Souls club one must have written a poem which has received the approval of all the existing members, one black ball being sufficient to debar the applicant. This proviso, it needs no prophetic eye to see, will confine the membership within narrow limits and bruise the heart of many an aspiring "soul."

African Prince Called Home to Rule.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 25.—Prince Beselow, the African Prince in the class of '97, Williams College, has received a call from his people to return to his native land and take possession of the kingdom which has heretofore been under the control of his uncle. Beselow is said to be an intelligent young man and is the son of the late King Armah of Beodoov, the western portion of Africa.

IN CAMP AT CANTON.

[*Continued from first page.*]

ment is a crazy enterprise. Holsman, however, is certain that he can secure a large number of volunteers for Coxey's army.

TO GET RECRUITS FROM ALABAMA.

Seedy Lieutenant of the Peace Army Drumming Up a New Force.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—[Special.]—John C. Townley, a seedy-looking old man with a dusty gripsack, got off a traim from Cincinncti at this place tonight. He is a lieutenant in J. S. Coxey's army, and comes here to get up an Alabama brigade to join the march of the hungry on Washington. His satchel was full of literature. He says he will scatter this literature broadcast and make speeches. He claims to have assurances of a good following in North Alabama. His advent has been marked by no particular demonstration among the working classes.

RECRUITS TO CARRY FIREARMS.

Report of a Pennsylvania Officer as to Ohio Adherents of Coxey.

SALEM, O., March 25.—An officer who is covering the Ohio route for the Pennsylvania authorities claims that if Coxey can keep going and hold the men who are waiting to join him he will cross the Pennsylvania line with about 3,500 men. He learns that at least 50 per cent of the Ohio recruits will go into the crusade carrying firearms, "to be prepared," as one Captain said, "to protect themselves in case they are imposed upon."

AS HEARD BY AN OLD ENGINEER.

Characteristic Description of an Expert's Performance on a Piano.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* "I was loitering around the streets last night," said Jim Nelson, one of the old locomotive engineers running into New Orleans. "As I had nothing to do I dropped into a concert and heard a sleek-looking Frenchman play a piano in a way that made me feel all over in spots.

"As soon as he sat down on the stool I knew by the way he handled himself that he understood the machine he was running. He tapped the keys way up one end just as if they were gauges and he wanted to see if he had water enough. Then he looked up as if he wanted to know how much steam he was carrying, and the next moment he pulled open the throttle and sailed on to the main line as if he was half an hour late. You could hear her thunder over culverts and bridges and getting faster and faster until the fellow rocked about in his seat like a cradle. Somehow I thought it was old '36' pulling a passenger train and getting out of the way of a 'special.' The fellow worked the keys on the middle division like lightning, and then he flew along the north end of the line until the drivers went around like a buzzsaw, and I got excited.

"About the time I was fixing to tell him to cut her off a little he kicked the dampers under the machine wide open, pulled the throttle way back in the tender, and how he did run! I couldn't stand it any longer and yelled to him that he was pounding on the left side and if he wasn't careful he'd drop his ashpan. But he didn't hear. No one heard me. Everything was flying and whizzing. Telegraph poles on the side of the track looked like a row of cornstalks, the trees appeared to be a mud bank, and all the time the exhaust of the old machine sounded like the hum of a bumblebee. I tried to yell out, but my tongue wouldn't move. He went around curves like a bullet, slipped an eccentric, blew out his soft plug, went down grades fifty feet to the mile, and not a controlling brake set. She went by the meeting point at mile and a half a minute and calling for more steam. My hair stood up straight, because I knew the game was up. Sure enough, dead ahead of us was the headlight of a 'special.' In a daze I heard the crash as they struck and I saw cars shivered into atoms, people smashed and mangled and bleeding and gasping for water. I heard another crash as the French professor struck the deep keys away down on the lower end of the southern division, and then I came to my senses. There he was, at a dead standstill, with the door of the fire-box of the machine open, wiping the perspiration off his face and bowing to the people before him!

"If I live to be a thousand years old I'll never forget the ride that Frenchman gave me on a piano."

HOW DID STEVENS COME TO BE SHOT!

A Mystery That Harrison Street Police Are Trying to Solve.

The Harrison street ambulance was called to No. 2223 McGlashen street last evening to convey to the County Hospital John Stevens, who was suffering from severe wounds about the head and body. An examination at the hospital showed that Stevens had a bullet hole in his head, besides a fracture at the base of the skull, and severe internal injuries. It was thought that he could not live. Stevens boarded with Abraham Cornell at the foregoing number. He is a laborer and 30 years old. Last Wednesday night he arrived home late in a dazed condition. It was thought at the time he was under the influence of liquor. He did not recover consciousness and last night the police were notified. It is thought he was assaulted by highwaymen and while resisting was shot and beaten. Several officers were put to work on the case.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

J. F. Willis Murdered at Homer, Ga.—His Assailants Acquitted.

HOMER, Ga., March 25.—J. F. Willis has been killed by his daughter Lillian and his wife. The girl says she struck a blow with the ax, after having cut her father's throat with a razor, while he was choking her mother to death. After drawing the razor across the throat of her father, and seeing that he was not dead, she picked up the ax and finished him. Her plea was that she did the deed to save her mother's life. A trial was held immediately after the killing. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Electric Sunstroke.

French doctors have been attempting to find a remedy for what has been termed "electric sunstroke," an ailment in which the trouble arises not from heat so much as light. This peculiar affection frequently befalls workmen employed in melting metals by means of the electric process. It appears from observations made at steel and iron works that the intense voltaic arc between the carbon and the metal to be melted emits rays which, even at a distance of thirty feet, produce a painful, hot, pricking sensation, like that of a burn on such uncovered portions of the body as the throat, face, and, more especially, forehead. The skin of the parts affected becomes either copper colored or assumes a bronze hue; the eyes, in spite of black glasses, are so intensely dazzled as to be useless for some minutes, after which anthopsia (yellow vision) sets in. Everything appears saffron-colored, the conjunctiva are inflamed, and there is a gritty feeling as of sand under the eyelids. There is frequently great pain, also sleeplessness, and in some cases fever. It is now found that the surest and quickest cure for this affection is perfect rest in a subdued light. Under these conditions the symptoms subside, usually in a few days, the skin of the affected part peels, and the patient is restored to health.

Excess of Etiquette Killed Him.

The rigid etiquette of courts has more than once come near making a martyr of the person whom the rules prevented from aiding off-hand. In Spain these notions of etiquette were carried to such an extent that Philip III. met his death in direct consequence of them. The King was one day gravely seated by a chimney where the firemaker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was being suffocated with heat. His grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair to call for help; the officers-in-waiting were not within call, and the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At last the Marquis de Pobat appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The Duke was gone out, the fire burned fiercer, and the King endured it rather than derogate from his dignity; but his blood was heated to such a degree that erysipelas broke out in his head the next day, which, being succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off.

He Proved It.

She—"How can you dare to say that women are naturally of a cruel nature?"

He—"Because I can prove it. Just let some one advertise a great slaughter in dry goods and see how they all rush to the scene of carnage."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

RUSH AT THE CLOSE.

TWO BUSY WEEKS BEFORE THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Urgency of Several Bills Will Cause the Failure of 300—Revision of Revenue Laws Not Likely to Be Reached—Proposals for an Additional Asylum—Strong Opposition to Permitting the Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors, but There Is a Break in the Democratic Ranks.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—[Special.]—Both Houses have fixed upon April 6 as the day for final adjournment. Bills will be put through with a rush the coming week. There are several important matters that will have to be attended to during the next few days and it is probable that few of the 300 odd bills on the calendar will be passed.

The voluminous bill for the revision of the revenue laws will undoubtedly die on the calendar. Many are of the opinion that the bill, which has passed both Houses, creating a codifying commission will do away with the necessity of a specific measure revising the revenue laws. There is considerable discussion over the membership of the codifying commission. It has been about settled that the Senate will name Emil McLain; the House will select one Republican and one Democrat, and as the Republican member the choice seems to be Attorney-General John Y. Stone. For the Democratic member Charles Baker of Iowa City appears to have the strongest backing, though ex-Judge Day would like to have the position. Nothing certain is known in regard to the two who will be chosen by the Supreme Court, but there are several candidates, among them J. B. Powers of Dubuque; ex-State Senator Benjamin McCoy of Oskaloosa, ex-Senator Reininger of Charles City, ex-Senator Roach of Rock Rapids, ex-Senator Clyde of Osage, and others.

Another important piece of work that is yet to be done by the Assembly is the selection is a site for the projected additional asylum for the insane in Northwestern Iowa. A committee consisting of the Superintendents of the three asylums and the Chairman of the Board of Visitors for the asylums has visited the various places in that part of the State and their report will be made to the Legislature Tuesday next, and Thursday next both houses will meet in joint convention to select the site. The places which are candidates for this institution are Le Mars, Storm Lake, Cherokee, Sheldon, and Fort Dodge.

Bills of a General Nature.

Among the important bills for laws of a general nature that are yet to be considered is the bill to allow the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this State for sale for legitimate purposes. Owing to opposition to this measure from a source that was not expected the friends of the bill are somewheat discouraged and are by no means confident that it will become a law, at least this session. The adoption of a resolution for resubmission of the constitutional amendment promises to precipitate quite a fight. The House has already adopted a resolution for an amendment that is exceedingly drastic in its provisions. It is a self-enforcing affair and practically provides for the incorporating of a statute in the Constitution. When this resolution came over to the Senate a number of the Republican Senators agreed to vote for it in return for the votes of enough of the Prohibitionists for the Martin mulct bill to secure its passage. Now, however, the Prohibitionists in the Senate ask for a simpler resolution, and a subcommittee has drafted one that simply provides for the submission of an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors and does not apply to the manufacture, nor does it provide for the enforcement of the amendment.

There are several bills on the calendar for the regulation of insurance companies, but they are for the most part so far down on the calendar that they will hardly be reached. The Senate is having quite a contest over the bills for the regulation of building and loan associations. There are large lobbies here in the interest of these measures, but the bills are very different in their scope and each bill is being supported by a lobby.

The Martin mulct tax bill was ready for the signature of the President of the Senate last night, but the Senate adjourned at noon, and so it will not go to the Governor till tomorrow afternoon. He will sign it at once. It is claimed that in Dubuque and other places where the "holes in the wall" have flourished the new law will shut up one-half of them. The general belief seems to be that the new law will not put additional saloons in the rural counties and will enable the people in those districts to keep the saloons out if they so desire.

Break in Democratic Ranks.

"If the Democrats will vote for a manufacturing bill it can be passed," said one of the prominent members of the Senate. "Even Senator Finn says the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Iowa for legitimate purposes should never have been forbidden. Of course, it is impossible to say whether he will vote for such a bill, but the fact remains that if the Democrats support the measure it can be carried, but without their support there is a question. It is understood that there is a break in their ranks on this subject. Such men as Senator Hurst and his following say they will not vote for it if the bill comes from a Republican. Senator Dent, Senator Mattoon, and some of the other Democratic Senators say they are willing to vote for such a bill, no matter what the politics of the person who fathers it. These liberal Democrats are trying to line up the other members of their party in support of the Sawyer bill that was introduced in the House by Representative Sawyer and in the Senate by Senator Dent, but thus far they are not meeting with success."

A prominent business-man of Cedar Rapids gave some suggestions as to why certain interests are not in favor of allowing manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Iowa. He said: "There are two breweries in Cedar Rapids. One of them is not running and the proprietor is the agent of a brewery outside the State. The other brewery might, I suppose, make beer and supply some of the small towns around Cedar Rapids, but the foreign brewery establishment sends its beer in by the car loads and has its trade worked up. Of course that institution does not want the other brewery to do business, for it would cut its trade just that much. The railroads do not want the Iowa breweries to go into business and supply the trade of the State, for they would not get as much freight on the products as if they brought it all into the State from outside. You will notice that there are a number of railroad men here now, and if you ask any of them and they tell you just what they think I will wager they are not in favor of the passage of any law to allow manufacturing in the State."

Zealous Democrats Indicted.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—[Special.]—The grand jury of Henrico County yesterday indicted all of the election judges and clerks of Smither's Precinct in the suburbs of Richmond for ballot-box stuffing at the election for Governor last fall. All of the accused were Democrats. They gave their party ticket about 200 more votes than were cast for it.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEEDS TO BE WATCHED

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAY GET LAKE-FRONT CASE REOPENED.

Brief Filed by the Corporation, Unless Properly Met by the City, May Prove the Loophole Through Which the Railroad Will Bring the Famous Case Up Again—Man Burned to Death on a Schooner at Madison Street Bridge—Items of Local Interest.

"Unless the authorities keep their eyes open the Illinois Central railroad will secure a reopening of the Lake-Front case." This was the statement made last night by John H. Hamline. "I hardly expect," he continued, "that the company will be able to do this, but if any possible chance is given it you may be sure it will not be overlooked. I do not know who is watching the case, but I think no one in Chicago is. It is the duty of the Solicitor-General, Lawrence Maxwell, that he may be prepared to oppose a reopening. At any rate the moves of the railroad's lawyers should be carefully watched and given no opportunity to steal a march."

These remarks were the result of Attorney Benjamin F. Ayer, counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, filing a brief with the Supreme Court in the case of the United States against the Illinois Central railroad. When the State of Illinois and City of Chicago began suit against the railroad for the recovery of the Lake-Front the United States Government entered a suit laying claim to the property. The information in this suit set forth that the United States Government had a claim to that portion of the Lake-Front lying between the original site of old Fort Dearborn and the lake. The prayer in the information was to the effect that ultimate title and property in the public grounds shown on the original plat of Fort Dearborn addition, and the open space shown on the plat of what was known as "fractional sections 15 addition," should be deemed to be in the United States.

In response to this a demurrer was filed and argued before Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett. This demurrer claimed that the United States had no right of interference and was not entitled to any relief; that neither the City of Chicago nor the Illinois Central railroad had violated or threatened to violate any rights of the United States. The court decided that the government had no claim to the property. Subsequently in 1890 the United States Attorney was allowed to amend the information by striking out certain parts of the information. Upon this an appeal was allowed and it is this case that is now pending.

But the whole matter was practically settled by the decision rendered at the October term, 1892. This decision clearly stated that there could be no interference with the rights of navigation by any extension beyond the wharf line fixed by the government, and this is the only interest the government can claim in the case. The appeal case of the government is on the calendar and will soon be reached. It will then, in all probability, be stricken from the docket unless the Illinois Central railroad is allowed to go unwatched.

FATAL FIRE ON A SCHOONER.

Unknown Man Burned to Death on the C. P. Minch.

An unknown man was burned to death in a fire which damaged property to the extent of $25 at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning on board the schooner C. P. Minch, which is at the dock at the Madison street bridge. The flames were discovered by Thomas Patton, a watchman. When the firemen went into the forecastle where the fire had started they found the charred remains of the victim. The watchman said the victim was Michael Mulcahy, but as Mulcahy put in an appearance later in the day Patten admitted that he had been in error. It is supposed the stranger went into the hold to sleep and that the fire was caused by a spark from his pipe, which was found near the body.

BURGLARS GET A BARREL OF WHISKY

Ex-Patrol Wagon Driver Robbed the Day He Becomes a Rumseller.

John Sauser, for a long time driver of the East Chicago avenue police patrol wagon, bought a saloon at No. 50 Howe street last week. Saturday at 5 o'clock he took possession of it. Yesterday morning when he went to look at his property he discovered that the place had been robbed. All his best whisky was gone. The thieves had not only taken what was in the bottles behind the bar but had rolled away a barrel of liquor. They also helped themselves to a large quantity of cigars and drank considerable beer. Sauser's new saloon had been pretty thoroughly cleaned out. He reported the matter to the police and Samuel Becker, Nicolas Becker, Jacob Becker, John Martin, Joseph Garrity, and Nicolas Schuepp were arrested. The barrel of whisky was recovered.

FROHSINN SOCIETY CELEBRATES.

Recitations, Singing, and Dancing Enjoyed by South Side Germans.

German residents of the South Side crowded into the South Side Turner Hall last night, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Frohsinn Singing Society. An elaborate musical program had been prepared. Prof. G. Katzenberger, the director of the society, composed a prologue eulogizing the German spirit and the Frohsinn Society, which was recited by Miss Marie Sommer. The feature of the evening was the presentation of six medals to the oldest members of the society. President Daniel Mueller made the presentation speeches. Of the musical numbers Joseph Freyer's new piece, "Der Deutsche in der Fremde," was the best received. It was sung by the members of the singing society accompanied by an orchestra. Fred Hess played a 'cello solo, "Fantasie Characteristique," by Servais. Mrs. Katzenberger sang C. W. von Weber's "Ocean du Ungcheur," an aria from "Oberon." After the concert the chairs were cleared away and dancing began.

John Walker Comes to Chicago.

John Walker, founder of the Walker Manufacturing company of Cleveland, has accepted the position of general manager of the Fraser & Chalmers company of this city and London. Mr. Walker has a more than national reputation as an inventor and engineer, though his chief efforts during the last few years have been in the designing and construction of heavy machinery for cable roads both in this country and abroad, having invented many of the most notable improvements in cable work. He is a member of the Royal Engineers' Society of London and most of the engineering societies in this country, and is also Commander-General in the United States of the Knights of the Sons of St. George.

Tries to Kill Herself with Carbolic Acid.

A young woman who is known to her acquaintances as Lizzie Noll, but whose real name is Lizzie Berger, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid when in her rooms at No. 1353 Wabash avenue. The young woman has been despondent for some time, and her friends say she has talked about killing herself. Two physicians were called when it was known that she had taken poison, but as the victim's throat is badly burned it is not believed she can recover. She was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. The girl's mother, Mrs. Caroline Berger, it is said, lives at No. 1457 Walnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Prendergast Spends a Quiet Day.

Prendergast was more quiet at the jail yesterday than he has been for several days. No one came to see him and he and his death watch were alone all day. He did not talk about his case, but smoked and slept. During the afternoon he was given permission to go in the corridor for exercise, but he refused to go, seemingly feeling safer behind the bars of his cell door.

Falls from His Cab and Dies.

Joseph J. Healey, a cab-driver of No. 681 West Monroe street, died at the County Hospital yesterday of injuries received Friday night. Healey was found in the street at Center avenue and Madison street Friday night suffering from internal injuries. He said he had fallen off the cab.

Woman Robbed of Her Pocketbook.

While on her way to the Illinois Central Railway Twelfth Street Depot, Miss May Burns of No. 654 West Twelfth street was robbed of her pocketbook, containing $18, by a colored sneak thief last evening. Miss Burns was walking along Twelfth street and when she reached Indiana avenue a boy ran after her. She turned around and the thief tore the bocketbook out of her hands and disappeared in the alley. When she recovered from her surprise she screamed. Her cries brought the police, but the thief could not be found.

Socialist-Labor Agitation Meeting.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Socialist-Labor party was held at Rochester Hall, No. 222 West Twelfth street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Quite a large crowd was addressed by Jesse Cox and Michael V. Britzius. N. Stone was Chairman of the meeting, which was in the nature of a regular agitation meeting.

Items.

John Callaghan, a porter in Simon Smith's saloon, No. 304 Clark street, quarreled with Louis H. Connought and Michael Fitzgerald in the saloon yesterday. He knocked the men down with a bar of iron, inflicting scalp wounds. All were arrested.

The Twentieth Century club will hold its thirty-first meeting at the home of James McKindley, No. 258 Michigan avenue, next Saturday evening. Prof. Ernest Francisco Fenollosa of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will speak on "The Five Periods of Japanese Art."

The Literary Society of the Y. M. C. A. will meet in the lecture hall, Association Building, No. 153 La Salle street, this evening at 8. There will be a joint debate between the West Side department and the Central department on "*Resolved*, That the full right of suffrage should be accorded to women."

THEY ARE HANDY WITH THEIR FEET.

Natives of India Perform Some Surprising Acts with Their Feet.

Pearson's Weekly: In the native quarters of the towns of India the strange spectacle may be seen of a butcher seizing a piece of meat in his hands and cutting it in two with a stroke of his knife held between the first and second toes of his foot. The shoemaker uses no last, but turns the unfinished shoe with his feet, while his hands are busy in shaping it. So the carpenter holds with his great toe the board he is cutting, and the wood turner handles his tools as well with his toes as with his fingers.

This use of the feet to assist the hands in their labor is not, however, the mere result of practice, but is principally due to the fact that the Hindoo foot is quite different from ours in its anatomical conformation. The ankle of the Hindoo, and the articulation of the back of the foot permit considerable lateral motion. Then the toes possess a surprising mobility. The great toe can be moved freely in all directions, and the first and second toes are separated by a wide space, sometimes as much as five-eighths of an inch across at the base of the toes and two inches at their extremities. The articulation of the hip is also peculiar, and this renders it easier to use the toes in handling the objects by enabling the Hindoo to sit in a squatting posture much more comfortably than we can do.

A similar formation of the feet and toes is found among the Annamese, but it is not, as might be supposed, a common thing among barbarous and savage tribes. One naturally thinks of the resemblance to a monkey which a human being using both feet and hands in the manner described above must present, and yet M. Regnault is careful to point out the fact that the Hindoo foot is not at all like the foot of an ape or monkey. The great toe is not opposed to the other toes like a thumb, as occurs with the monkey, and accordingly the pedal dexterity of the Hindoos is not to be taken as an indication of simian descent.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Sir Robert Prescott Stewart.

DUBLIN, March 25.—Sir Robert Prescott Stewart, the well-known musician and composer, is dead. He was born in this city in December, 1825. Sir Robert Prescott Stewart received his education in the school of Christ's Church Cathedral, Dublin, and at the age of 18 was appointed organist of Trinity College and of both the Dublin cathedrals. He became professor of music in the University of Dublin in 1862. In 1872 he was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in acknowledgment of his musical attainments. He was a member of the council of the Royal College of Music. Sir Robert was the first to remodel the organ compass in Ireland to the German compass of C. He was the author of many musical works.

Joel Pound.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., March 25.—Joel Pound, uncle of ex-Congressman Thad. C. Pound, and of Postmaster Pound of this city, died this morning at the age of 95 years. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Chippewa Valley and was a remarkably active man up to within a few days of his death. He was born in New York and took a ride on the first railroad constructed in that State. He took delight in traveling and last year went on a journey to the Pacific coast unattended.

Judge William B. Kinkead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—[Special.]—One of Lexington's oldest and most honored citizens, Judge William B. Kinkead, was found dead in bed here this morning. He was in his 84th year and was for a number of years the law partner of John G. Carlisle. His son, George B. Kinkead, is one of Kentucky's leading lawyers.

Edward F. Boland.

DE KALB, Ill., March 25.—Edward F. Boland, the oldest man in De Kalb County, died at his home in this city last night, aged 107 years. He was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, but for the past fifty years has made his home in America, being nearly forty years a resident of this county.

Obituary Notes.

The funeral of the late Hugh A. White will be held at the family residence, No. 310 Ridge avenue, Evanston, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Little will conduct the services. The remains will be interred at Rosehill.

The Rev. James G. Ryan, one of the pioneer Catholic priests of Nebraska, died at the priestly residence attached to St. Philomena's Cathedral, Omaha, yesterday. He was in his usual good health when he retired. At 11 o'clock he complained of feeling ill, and at 2:30 he was dead. He had labored in Nebraska since 1861.

Bismarck's Good Humor.

The *Deutsche Revue* publishes the following as an illustration of Prince Bismarck's good humor: "After he had accepted the Ministry of Commerce the Prince was struck by the insignificance of many matters he had to decide. If, for instance, anybody had been caught illicitly hawking goods and had been sentenced to a fine, but had to be pardoned on the score of poverty, it was necessary, for the remission of the fine, to obtain the consent of two Ministers—the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce. Bismarck had taken special note of a case of this kind. A peddler had been sentenced to a fine of 20 marks (about a sovereign), and the Under-Secretary of State reported to the new Minister of Commerce that he was a poor devil, who had to maintain a wife and child, and would sink into still deeper misery if the fine were converted into imprisonment. He therefore begged Bismarck to sign an immediate report, advising the King to pardon the peddler. The Prince emphatically refused to do so, for, said he, if the King had to be advised to use his right of pardon in all such cases, justice would become a dead letter. The peddler has simply not to pay the fine, and must escape imprisonment in order to save himself and his family from absolute ruin. The Under-Secretary of State then referred to the traditional practice and appealed to the heart of his chief, who answered: 'All right. I'll give the poor devil the 20 marks out of my own pocket, but you shall not have my signature for the thing.'"

Bismarck Was an Energetic Wooer.

At the wedding of one of her friends, at which she was bridesmaid, Fraulein Johanna von Puttkammer met young Herr Otto von Bismarck, a strapping, dissipated, high-handed young dandy of 31, with a reputation for fire eating and flirtations which would scarcely have disgraced a Kentucky Colonel of twice his years. These two young people, as Rosalind says, "no sooner met than they looked, no sooner looked than they loved." Hence it was that immediately on his return from the wedding young Otto wrote to the parental Puttkammers, with whom, by the way, he had not the slightest acquaintance, demanding the hand of the Fraulein Johanna in marriage. The paternal Puttkammer seems to have been somewhat of a diplomatist, for without commiting himself to either a consent or refusal, after learning from his daughter that she cared for young Otto, he wrote, inviting that estimable young gentleman to visit him. Preparations were made to have his reception one of becoming solemnity and dignity; but the effect was rather spoiled by young Bismarck the moment he alighted going up to his sweetheart and kissing her soundly in presence of a number of guests. The immediate effect of this embarrassing and shocking behavior was the prompt announcement of the betrothal, which was followed a year later by the marriage.

California Rates to Be Raised.

If you are going to California you had better go now, as the low rates established by the Santa Fé route will be raised April 1. When you go, go comfortably. Go over the Santa Fé route, the most comfortable of all. Free copy of illustrated descriptive book, "To California and Back," and all information desired can be obtained on application to J. M. Connell, City Passenger Agent, No. 212 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

BLEAK EASTER DAY.

STORM AND SUNSHINE CREATE A NOTEWORTHY SABBATH.

Alternate Snow and Cloudless Skies, with a Biting Temperature, Signalize the Close of the Dreary Lenten Season—Fitfulness of a Typical March Day Exemplified in a Remarkable Manner—Great Throngs Gather in the Churches—Knights Templar's Services.

Almanacs do not lie—therefore yesterday was Easter Sunday. But what an Easter! The sun shone, the wind blew, and it snowed—generally at one and the same time. Clouds and sunshine, calm and driving blizzards followed in bewildering confusion. In the early hours of the morning, while the good people of Chicago were dreaming of spring bonnets, spring clothes, flowers, and anthems, clouds, big, black, and threatening, were driving across the sky. Then the snow began falling and for an hour it came down at a rate that promised snow plows and sleighing for Easter day. Suddenly the wind came from a different quarter and the heavy clouds were rent and torn and driven down over the horizon. Almost every hour brought new conditions, but when daylight approached the sky was again clear and the air cold and stinging.

The early riser as he looked out had every reason for expecting a day of cold, clear sunshine. Hardly, however, had the Easter bells begun to ring when the clouds came racing back and the air became filled with snow. It came thinly at first, then more and more densely until the city was shut in as with a wall. In the twinkling of an eye all was again changed—the sun broke through the storm wrack and the clouds drew sullenly off. Once more as quickly the storm returned.

Furious Afternoon Storm.

During the early afternoon the climax of confusion was reached. The sky grew suddenly dark, the light faded to a twilight gloom, and a furious storm of snow broke over the city. Accompanied by a tremendous wind it developed into a blizzard. Then, like its predecessors, it went as suddenly as it had come, but leaving more traces behind.

It was not a day for spring creations but a return to sealskins, ulsters, and arctics. The store windows, dressed with spring goods, had a depressing effect on shivering persons who hurried by, and a display of straw hats was like an unexpected dousing with ice water. It was an Easter day with an important element missing.

From the Auditorium Tower a view was to be had such as only a March day can furnish. The first look showed the sky blue and clear, the city still with a Sunday quiet. Then without a premonitory sign great gray ragged clouds would shoot up from the northwestern horizon; a veil of darkness would settle down over that part of the city. Faster and faster the clouds would rush forward, torn and twisted into fantastic shapes by the cutting wind. As a device is wiped from a slate by a sponge the storm would sweep down across the city, wiping all things from sight. A few minutes and the tower would be shut in from every surrounding. Nothing could be seen but snow; nothing heard but the shrieking wind and the warning from the lighthouse. A few minutes later and the cloud in the northwest would break, grow lighter, and warmer in color. A ray of sunshine would break through, quickly disappear, come again. The spot of blue would expand and grow, the clouds disappear down behind the lake, and the fury of the gale die out.

Slight Variation in Temperature.

By the signal service thermometer at the Auditorium the temperature varied but 5° all day. At 5 o'clock in the morning the thermometer registered 19° above zero, from which it dropped slowly all day until at 11 o'clock last night it was 14° above. Wherever the wind had a clear sweep walking was difficult, although the greatest velocity of the wind during the day was thirty miles an hour, but accompanied as it was at times by blinding snow it seemed like a hurricane.

Notwithstanding the weather the church services were well attended. Hundreds of worshipers, however, suffered severely from the cold. At many of the churches outsiders were compelled to wait out of doors until the pewholders were seated. While waiting to get inside the wind and cold compelled many to go home without getting inside the churches.

For today the signal service predicts fair weather, with stationary temperature.

WAIFS DINE AT THE ARMORY.

Six Big Tables Are Cleared of Food in Record-Beating Time.

A daintily dressed young woman with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes marched out from under the gallery at Cavalry Armory on the Lake-Front yesterday afternoon leading two picturesquely unkempt little tots barely old enough to walk. Behind, marching by twos, came 500 dirty, ragged waifs ranging in age from 3 to 18 years and in color from the fair, flaxen-haired Scandinavian to inky blackness. In some cases the latter shade was natural, in others acquired.

Miss Hattie Judd led 500 Chicago newsboys, bootblacks, street musicians, beggars, and other homeless and friendless boys and girls from the streets, into the Lake-Front Armory yesterday to partake of the Easter dinner got up by Supt. Daniels and his fellow workers in the Waifs' Mission. Six tables extending the full length of the big building had been adorned with flowers and loaded with gaudy Easter eggs, cakes, pies, sandwiches, and fruits. These, with an abundance of steaming hot coffee, made a feast such as waifs do not sit down to often. Lyon's Orchestra struck up the "Waifs' March" as the head of the procession appeared. Keeping time to the music, the waifs made the circuit of the tables, then marched and countermarched up and down the aisles until all were lined up beside the chairs.

Suddenly there was a terrific crash that sounded as if the roof was falling in. It was the wild scrambling into their chairs, spurred to frantic haste by the fear that they might be the last to get a seat. Then the Rev. W. S. Nickle asked a blessing. One and three-fourths minutes later the tables were bare save for the crockery. Then the whole company joined noisily in singing "Jesus Loves Even the Waifs of the Street," led by the Rev. Mr. Nickle and accompanied by the orchestra. J. Pinedo and Maurice Rosenfeld played Grieg's Sonata in F for violin and piano. This was followed by a song by Rafael Gonzalez. J. Irving Pearce spoke a few words to the children and then Miss Judd, taking her tiny protégés by the hands, started the retreat from the tables, the mission teachers following, marshaling the unruly horde with a degree of success hardly in keeping with the amount of effort expended. A hundred spectators viewed the scene from the balconies and some of them left $5 bills as souvenirs of their visit.

Judges Tuthill, Hutchinson, and Longenecker, and Ald. Madden, the Revs. R. S. Martin and Dr. Lawrence were to have made speeches, but they failed to appear.

The feast was to have begun at 2:30, but was delayed unexpectedly. At the last moment it was found that Gallagher, the florist, was not present. Gallagher never fails to furnish flowers for all the feasts the waifs have. A delegation went after him and the Chairman announced the purpose of their visit in these words: "Say, Gallagher, ain't you comin' over? De boys all likes you."

"Gallagher" came.

SERVICES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Dr. Bolton Preaches to Masonic Chivalry at Central Music Hall.

The Chicago Commanderies of the Knights Templar attended an Easter service held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Central Music Hall. Commanderies in full uniform were present. They were Apollo No. 1, Chicago No. 19, St. Bernard No. 35, Chevalier Bayard No. 52. Each commandery assembled at its own headquarters and marched to the hall, where seats were reserved for the Knights in front of the stage. In the middle of the stage was a reading desk, placed there for the use of the minister who was to deliver a sermon to the Knights, and it was covered with Easter flowers until it resembled a huge floral piece. Around the sides and rear part of the stage were arranged palms, roses, and other flowers in profusion. The services began with an organ voluntary by Charles Watt, after which the Columbia Quartet and the whole assemblage joined in singing the hymn, "Christ the Lord Is Risen Today." There was a responsive reading of the twenty-third Psalm, in which the Knights joined, and solos by Miss Mae Estelle Acton, John Skelton, cornetist, and Miss Charlotte Bennett, violinist.

The sermon was by the Rev. H. W. Bolton, himself a Sir Knight. It was largely a review of the historical evidences of the resurrection. Dr. Bolton said that if the resurrection is not a fact the foundation of Christian theology is gone. That it is the most stupendous fact in all history, he said, can be proved by good evidence, as can be brought to prove any historical event. If the evidence of those who lived and saw the event is not to be taken then no fact can be established after the centuries have closed their doors.

Anti-Christian Theories Untenable.

Dr. Bolton reviewed the different theories held by those who opposed the doctrine of the resurrection, such as that the body of Christ was stolen from the grave by his enemies or spirited away by his friends. All these, he said, are untenable. The evidence of the twelve men who saw the Savior alive after the crucifixion is conclusive. One of the strongest evidences, Dr. Bolton said, is furnished by the Easter festival, which was celebrated by men who actually saw Christ and who lived in the land where he lived and died and arose from the dead, and Easter has been celebrated without intermission since then.

Members of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar No. 63, together with the children of the Illinois Masonic Home, attended the Easter services at the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning. A special musical program was rendered. The church was garnished with flowers and potted plants, and the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, the pastor, spoke to a large audience, taking as his subject: "God Is not the God of the Dead, but of the Living."

Inspiration from the Bible.

In part he said: "We are not surprised that a book big with immortal hope has had such a wonderful influence upon the world and the life that now is. Faith in a life to come inspires men to nobility in this life. God, Immortality, Duty, three links in an unbroken and logical chain. Believe in the first and the second follows as a scientific necessity. Believe in the first and the second, and you are impelled by the third. Does death end all, or do the 'guests of God go home'? The book says we are going home. Are there 'confirmations strong as proof from holy writ'? We are living in an age of scientific research and discovery. Is there no telescope powerful enough to lay bare to our visions the planet Neptune of the eternal world. No; 'It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but it doth appear that we shall be. No one ever saw the gravity principle which is the basis of every astronomical discovery. No one ever saw the heavenly world, but faith in it explains many facts that we do not see. Without such faith God's wisdom, God's justice, God's goodness and love, and man's spirituality are unsolved enigmas. We see lifelong pain joined to virtue and purity; Lazarus, covered with sores, lying at the gate of purpled and pampered Dives. And the very law of compensation demands a life to come where justice can be meted out upon even scales.

Addressing himself to the skeptical mind, Mr. Brushingham called attention to the fact that the resurrection of Christ was as well established historically as the assassination of Julius Cæsar, and in closing he declared, using the words of Hamlet: "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

GIVEN SYMPATHY WITHOUT BEING HURT

An A. P. A. Lecturer at Albany Has His Head Shaved and Court-Plaster Affixed.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—[Special.]—For three weeks a man calling himself the Rev. E. A. Watkins has been giving lectures in this city. He claims to come from Brooklyn and that he is hired by the American Protective Association. His lectures have been given in churches and halls, the audiences being composed in the major part of women. His talks have been of the rabid order against the Catholics and the green flag. Last Thursday the rumor gained currency that Mr. Watkins had been struck on the head with a brick. Although Mr. Watkins did not say that he had been assaulted he appeared with a shaved spot on the top of his head, on which there was considerable court-plaster, and complained of his head aching and of feeling sick. These statements during his lectures caused considerable sympathy and indignation. Tonight a man called Father Walsh was summoned from Brooklyn because Mr. Watkins was not able to proceed with the work. The police investigated the assault story but could not verify it. A colored barber, William Johnson of Maiden lane, now admits he adjusted the court-plaster. He says the man came into his place and asked to have a spot on the top of his head shaved. This done he directed that some court-plaster be placed on it. For the task Mr. Johnson received 25 cents.

MERRILL, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—A compact has been entered into by a committee of A. P. A.s and a committee of Catholics to have a joint debate between the Rev. Dr. Matt Evans of Merrill and Senator Kennedy of Appleton, to take place at Merrill in a few days, probably some time next week.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—Ignatius Donnelly and Prof. Walter Sims of Kaukauna riot fame will debate the A. P. A. question Wednesday night. Mr. Donnelly delivered his lecture, "The A. P. A. and the Public Schools," here tonight. Prof. Sims is in the city and the arrangements for the debate were made. Mr. Donnelly's lecture, which was merely an appeal to the A. P. A.'s to practice Christian charity and charging them in an insinuating way with transgressing the Christian law of brotherly love, has aroused the members of the order and it is expected that there will be a warm discussion when the A. P. A. martyr and the President of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance meet.

Gen. Grant's Last Public Address.

Another wave of applause swept over the great audience, and when it had spent its force and quiet was again restored the beloved General, assisted by Mr. Stuart, hobbled forward and stood before that sea of human faces, many of which were wet with tears.

Then in a low voice, which could be heard only by those who stood near him, although a death-like hush pervaded the assembly, the victor of a hundred battles made his last public address. It was so brief that it was finished almost before the audience knew it was begun. Leaning painfully upon his crutches and speaking with great difficulty, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Under all circumstances it is difficult for me to speak. An hour ago I might have made a speech, but now I am almost afraid to try. I know, as few can, the good these chaplains have done—writing letters to the friends at home for the sick and wounded, to anxious, sorrowing mothers and fathers. I have not words to express my thanks for this welcome. I appreciate——"

But he said not another word. He stood in the presence of that vast multitude and wept, and the multitude wept with him. Before another year had passed loving hands had laid the body of the incomparable soldier in the tomb.—*Blue and Gray.*

Why Persia Has Cholera.

The report of the British Consul at Resht, a Persian town of 40,000 people, makes it easy to understand why cholera seems to have taken up its permanent abode in Persia. Says he: "The cesspools which exist in each house are mere wells, more or less deep, which have no exit. Drinking water is obtained from wells sunk within 10 to 20 yards of these cesspools. There are no sewers, and, although gutters exist in some streets, they are worse than useless, for they have no means of carrying away the accumulated water, and consequently they are oftener than not full of stagnant green liquid. The rubbish out of kitchens and the stuff that goes into the dust bin at home here are thrown out in certain corners of streets and open spaces, where it is allowed to accumulate. Ponds have been artificially made where water out of the gutters accumulates, and when in winter it freezes this filthy muddy water is turned into ice and collected in the icehouses for consumption the following summer."

Murder at a Negro Festival.

WASHINGTON, Mo., March 25.—Early this morning an old quarrel was renewed between James Torand and Henry Roberts at a negro festival in James Flowers' house, South Point. The trouble was over Ida Sanders, a negro girl. Roberts shot at Torand, but missed him and hit a woman in the arm. Torand then shot Roberts three times, two balls taking effect in his neck and one in the side of his head, killing him instantly.

Conductor Conzis Stabbed.

Frank Conzis, a conductor on the electric road, was stabbed in the back when standing on the rear of his car at Forty-first street and West Madison last night. His assailant was Harry Clark, whom the conductor had put off the car because he refused to pay his fare. Clark was arrested and locked up, while Conzis was taken to the County Hospital. The wound inflicted is three inches long and is serious.

MANY NAMES ARE OFF

RESULT OF REGISTRY REVISION AFFECTS DEMOCRACY'S CHANCE.

The South Town Ticket May Be Defeated Because of the Cutting Out of from 50,000 to 55,000 Voters—First, Second, and Sixth Wards Said to Be Those in Which the Greatest Changes Are Made—To Investigate Sixth Ward Judges—Meetings Called and Held.

Reports of the registry revision completed Saturday evening received at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday indicate that the names of from 50,000 to 55,000 have been stricken from the lists. The names were taken off on account of removals out of the precincts or death. In the lodging-house wards, where half the population change residence once every month, the reduction of the number registered was quite material. In the First Ward 2,500 names have been stricken off, and the reductions were largest in the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Precincts. The vote will be about the same in the ward as it was at the time of the December election. Nearly 2,000 names were stricken off in the Eighteenth Ward, though in some of the precincts the revision was not carefully attended to.

In the Second Ward the registered vote was reduced 1,200. There was a reduction of 1,500 in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and a similar reduction in the Sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-ninth. From all the indications the election officers did their work fairly well. The Democrats were despondent yesterday over the number stricken off in the First, Second, and Sixth Wards. They fear the revision means the certain defeat of their South Town candidates and the loss of Democratic Aldermen in the First and Sixth Wards. Stuckart, the nominee of the Democrats for Assessor, threatens to withdraw from the ticket unless "Billy" O'Brien retires from the management of the campaign.

The Election Commissioners will enter on an investigation of the judges and clerks of the Sixth Ward today, with a view to the removal of certain objectionable names. Commissioner Keenan was handed the charges made against the Democratic judges and clerks yesterday and he promised they would be thoroughly investigated. It is probable, therefore, that there will be several changes. The Election Board wants any evidence that may be in possession of the Republican Executive committee bearing on this subject. The charges will be called up this afternoon.

Barnett Indorsed by Democrats.

A mass meeting of Democratic voters of the Seventh Ward was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hall, South Jefferson and O'Brien streets, to indorse the candidacy of Moses Barnett for Alderman. The meeting opened at 2 o'clock and was presided over by Ald. W. J. O'Neill. About 1,500 people were present, mostly Hebrews resident in the neighborhood. Among the speakers were Moses Barnett, Democratic nominee for Alderman, Frank Lawler, Jacob J. Kern, Sol Van Praag, Henry Gelder, W. C. Pomeroy, M. H. Madden, B. H. Ettelson, Albert Weil, Ike Schwartz, and Max Schwartz. Several of the speakers appealed specially to the Hebrew element in the ward, strongly advocating Barnett's claims upon their support. The meeting closed with a vote indorsing Barnett for Alderman.

Political Notes.

The German Republicans of the west end of the Sixth Ward will meet tonight at Wolfschlager's Hall, No. 3737 Wood street.

There will be a Republican mass-meeting tonight at McMahon's Hall, No. 3157 Archer avenue. The South Town candidates and Jacob Frank, candidate for Alderman, will speak.

Last night at Dan Gannon's saloon, Halsted and Harrison streets, Dan Gannon bet $300 against $200 by Dan O'Neil that Monaghan, Republican, would be elected over Scanlan, Democrat, by 3,000 majority.

Ninth Ward Republican mass-meetings will be held for J. M. Kralovec, candidate for Alderman, tonight at Patzke's Hall, No. 647 West Twelfth street; Stezskal's Hall, Nineteenth and Loomis streets; and at Karbach's Hall, Fourteenth and Loomis streets.

DIVORCE DINNER PARTIES IN PARIS.

Remarkable Social Developments and Some Astounding Suggestions.

Paris letter in London *Truth:* Divorce dinner parties have been frequent this season. The cards of invitation mention that they (the persons to whom they are addressed) are asked to celebrate the happy liberation of the person sending them from an unsuitable marriage. A regular formula has sprung up which may be safely adopted. It is not thought good taste for a man who has come out of the divorce court with the honors of war to call his friends of both sexes to rejoice with him on the event. All that is tolerated is a private dinner. But ladies may rejoice as much as the please. The most strait-laced and orthodox persons see no harm in going to a divorce dinner if the inviting lady mentions in a foot note of the card that she is suing for a religious divorce at Rome and has every reason to expect that her suit will succeed. This only means that she does not object, for respectability's sake, to pay 60,000 francs to the Congregation of Rites. The Court of Rome allows thirteen pleas for divorce. The most usual one now for women of rank and fortune to plead is not having really consented to be married in the church. Lady Mary Hamilton urged this plea when she wanted to get rid of the Prince of Monaco and marry Count Festetics. The divorcée now resumes her family name, and usage will soon authorize her in borrowing her family title. Thus the ci-devant Comtesse Fleury, daughter-in-law of Gen. Fleury, the late Emperor's Master of the Horse, calls herself Baroness Deslandes, her father having been a financial baron. She gave a dinner the other day to celebrate her happy deliverance from Comte Fleury, and had at it the Princess de Polignac (daughter of the so-called Duchesse de Camposelice, a divorcée who had married again), the Princesse Jeanne Bonaparte, and different artists and authors. The Baroness was educated with the late Queen Mercedes at the Convent of the Assumption. She goes in for art-liberty (the soul of art), and having applied to Rome for a religious divorce does not intend to break with the church.

The divorce law is killing society. No woman with a husband worth keeping can now endure the idea of letting another person of her sex who is at all attractive speak to him. Enterprising and dowerless girls marry any one at all who can introduce them to rich men from among whom they can, after skillful management and intrigue, secure husbands. A girl with a great fortune is pretty certain after marriage to get discontented with her matrimonial lot, and to look out for some one who suits her fancy better. There can be no peace or quietness under such circumstances. The divorce suit is often preceded by an engagement. Curiously enough French widows are not inclined to marry a second time; but the divorcée is nearly always in haste to remarry. When children are young they do not object to this. The daughter of M. Barbe, the Minister who received 500,000 francs from the Panama company, repudiated her husband to take another. When her little son heard of her second engagement he clapped his hands for joy and cried: "How delightful! I shall now have two papas instead of one to bring me cakes and take me to the circus!" Given the French character, divorce made easy seems to me an evil.

Indebted to Joseph.

Buffon rose always with the sun and he used often to tell by what means he had accustomed himself to get out of bed so early. "In my youth," said he, "I was fond of sleep; it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but my poor Joseph (his domestic) was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown every time that he could make me get up at 6.

"The next morning he did not fail to awake and torment me; but he received only abuse. The day after he did the same with no better success, and I was obliged at noon to confess that I had lost my time. I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; that he ought to think of my promise, and not to mind my threats. The day following he employed force and I begged for indulgence. I bid him begone; I stormed; but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply, and he was rewarded every day for the abuse which he suffered at the moment when I awoke by thanks, accompanied with a crown, which he received about an hour after. Yes, I am indebted to poor Joseph for ten or a dozen of the volumes of my work."

Sure to Draw.

First Manager—"Going to have a Shakspearean revival, and present 'Hamlet,' eh? It won't draw."

Second Manager—"Yes, it will. We'll take the town! We are going to have a tank of real water for Ophelia to drown in!"—*New York Weekly.*

GROW'S FAMOUS FIGHT WITH KEITT.

The Affair Had Its Ridiculous as Well as Its Tragic Features.

"How did your famous encounter with Keitt of South Carolina come about?" Congressman Grow was asked by a recent interviewer.

"That was during the debate as to whether Buchanan's message on the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas should be referred to the Committee on Territories, which was Democratic, or to a select committee of fifteen. I had previously been Chairman of the Committee on Territories while Banks was Speaker and was then a member of the committee, and, accordingly, had charge of the Republican forces. The House sat until long after midnight. About 1:30 I crossed over to the Democratic side to consult with John Hickman as to the best means of protracting the session until morning. While I was talking with Hickman Gen. Quitman arose to speak. We did not want them to talk, but to keep on voting, and I objected. Keitt, who was sitting near where I was standing, broke out: 'If you are going to object, go back to your own side of the hall.' I replied that the hall was a free one and every man had a right to go where he pleased. Keitt then arose from his seat and came around to the aisle in which I was standing. As he came up to me he said: 'I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?' I told him I meant just what I had said—that it was a free hall, and a man had a right to be where he pleased. 'Sir,' said Keitt, 'I will let you know that you are a black Republican puppy.' 'Never mind,' said I, 'I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please and no negro-driver shall crack his whip over me.' This angered Keitt, and he made a grab for my throat and I struck him. This proved the signal for a rough-and-tumble fight. The Southerners who were sitting near rushed to Keitt's assistance, and Potter, the Washburns, and others came to my aid. Barksdale of Mississippi, who essayed the rôle of a peace-maker, caught hold of me. Parker, thinking that Barksdale meant me harm, hit him. Barksdale did not know who it was had hit him, but supposing it was Elihu Washburn, pitched at the latter. Cadwallader Washburn, seeing the assault on his brother, struck out for Barksdale and knocked off his wig. Barksdale picked it up and put it on wrong end foremost. This made him appear so ridiculous that all burst out laughing, and in this way the affair ended. There were a number of laughable incidents connected with the affray. After it was over and order had been restored John Covode was seen carrying back to his seat in the rear end of the hall an immense spittoon. Some one asked him what he purposed to do with it, and he said that when the trouble commenced he picked it up, intending to spot any fellow with it who drew a 'weapon.' The House continued in session until 6 o'clock Saturday morning, when it was adjourned until Monday. Monday afternoon Keitt arose and apologized."

"You also had some trouble with Congressman Branch of North Carolina?"

"Yes, but it never went any further than talk. I replied with some spirit to a speech he had made, and as a result he challenged me to a duel. I sent him a reply that I was opposed to dueling, and that it was prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we were members. However, my personal rights and the freedom of debate assured by the Constitution I should defend whenever and wherever they were assailed. There the matter ended."

DETROIT BEATEN BY NEW ORLEANS.

The Southern Ball Tossers Bat Harder and Their Hits Are More Timely.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—Owing to the sudden cold only a few hundred people saw the New Orleans team defeat the Detroits by harder and timely batting. The score:

New Orleans........2 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 1—9
Detroit..............0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2—4

Batteries—Fanning and Weckbecker; Balsz and Hurley. Earned runs—New Orleans, 6; Detroit, 2. Base hits—New Orleans, 12; Detroit, 7. Errors—New Orleans, 5; Detroit, 3.

Couldn't Beat a Retreat.

In the war with France previous to the French Revolution an English drummer, not more than 15 years of age, having wandered from his camp too near the French lines, was seized and brought before the French commander. On being asked who he was by the General he answered: "A drummer in the English service." This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he accordingly did. The Frenchman's suspicion being, however, not quite removed, he desired the drummer to beat a retreat. "A retreat, sir?" replied the youth; "I don't know what that is." The answer so pleased the French officer that he dismissed the drummer and wrote to his General commending his spirited behavior.

Methodist College to Be Dedicated.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 25.—The George R. Smith College, recently erected in this city, will be formally dedicated tomorrow afternoon. Bishops Merrill, Bowman, and Walden and other eminent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church will deliver addresses, and the dedication of the free college for both white and colored students will be an important event in the history of the Methodist Church.

Wise Maiden.

She gave her heart to the handsome youth,
The youth with a sweet mustache;
She gave her heart—but her hand she saved
For the gray-bearded man whose lip was shaved,
And whose pockets were lined with cash.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

One Point of View.

"No, mamma, I will not—cannot marry the Count. When I do marry my heart must go with my hand."

"Heavens! child. How do you expect to amuse yourself after that?"—*Washington News.*

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana, fair, northwest winds.

Lower Michigan, generally fair; northwest winds.

Upper Michigan, fair, preceeded tonight by snow flurries in eastern portion, probably slightly warmer; northwest winds.

Missouri and Iowa, generally fair, northwest winds.

Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer in western portion; northerly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds becoming southeast.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours.
Abilene	30.52	36	40	N	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.82	6	8	N	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.80	42	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	22	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.42	26	30	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Charleston, S. C.	29.84	56	66	N	Rain	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.58	18	20	S	Snow	.04
Chicago	30.34	16	18	N. W.	Clear	.01
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	22	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cleveland, O.	30.12	24	30	N. W.	Snow	.02
Davenport, Ia.	30.44	16	18	N. W.	Fair	......
Denver, Colo.	30.48	26	26	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	30.56	16	18	N	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	22	26	N	Clear	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.58	26	28	N	Fair	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.48	10	14	N. W.	Clear	Trace
El Paso, Tex.	30.20	60	60	S. E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.08	24	30	N. W.	Snow	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.28	54	56	N. W.	Clear	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.24	16	26	N	Snow	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.36	14	18	N	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	30.36	32	38	N. E.	Snow	Trace
Huron, S. D.	30.74	8	12	N	Clear	Trace
Indianapolis	30.34	18	24	W	Clear	Trace
Jacksonville	29.82	64	80	S	Rain	.44
Kansas City, Mo.	30.60	20	24	N. E.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.14	36	40	N. W.	Fair	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.46	14	16	N	Clear	Trace
Little Rock, Ark.	30.44	34	38	N	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.32	22	32	N. W.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	30.34	6	10	W	Snow	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.38	36	40	N	Fair	......
Miles City	30.60	16	16	E	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee	30.34	14	18	N. W.	Clear	.01
Minnedosa	30.72	4	8	W	Clear	......
Montreal	29.84	30	36	W	Cl'udy	......
Moorhead	30.60	6	8	N. W.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	30.18	50	56	N	Clear	Trace
New York City	29.84	38	46	N. W.	Rain	.06
Omaha, Neb.	30.64	16	20	N. W.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	26	34	W	Fair	Trace
Palestine	30.42	42	48	N	Clear	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.76	8	12	N. E.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	30.08	28	38	N	Clear	Trace
Port Huron	30.22	22	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo	30.40	26	28	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Rapid City	30.66	8	14	E	Cl'udy	.01
St. Louis	30.46	22	26	N. W.	Fair	......
St. Paul	30.54	16	16	N. W.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	30.30	52	56	N. W.	Fair	......
Santa Fe	30.16	44	46	S. W.	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.64	14	18	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.44	18	20	N. W.	Fair	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.54	22	26	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Toledo	30.12	24	28	N. W.	Clear	.02

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived—Etruria, from Liverpool; Cufic, from Liverpool; Victoria, from Genoa.

DOVER, March 25.—Passed—Edam, from New York.

ISLE OF WIGHT, March 25.—Passed—Obdam, for New York.

MADRID, March 25.—Passed—Darmstadt, for New York; La Champagne, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 25.—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIALS.]

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 25.—Barometer, 29.98; maximum temperature, 54 degrees; minimum, 47; mean, 50; wind, north; rain.

AIKEN, S. C., March 25.—Mean barometer, 29.49; mean temperature, 49.5 degrees; maximum, 65; minimum, 50; wind, northeast; rain.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 25.—Thermometer, 62 degrees; wind, southeast, cloudy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 25.—Barometer, 30.12; maximum temperature, 80 degrees; mean, 79; wind, southwest; clear.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 25.—Mean barometer, 29.70; mean temperature, 40 degrees; maximum, 47; minimum, 33; wind, northeast; cloudy.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 25.—Mean barometer, 30; maximum temperature, 57 degrees; minimum, 31; mean, 40; wind, north; clear.

DEATHS.

BLACK—March 24, Catharine Black, wife of James Black, aged 50 years. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from 449 East Erie-st. to Cathedral of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary. Paynesville, O., papers please copy.

DONIVAN—At residence, 771 Elk Grove-av., John M. Donivan, aged 43 years and 5 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONLAN—William H., beloved son of John and Bridget Donlan. Funeral notice hereafter.

FLORSHEIM—Sigmund Florsheim, March 24, at 2 a. m., aged 60 years. Funeral Monday, March 26, at 9 a. m., carriages to Rosehill. No flowers. Boston and New York papers please copy.

GAWSHOW—March 23, 1894, William T. G. Gawshow, beloved husband of R. Gawshow and father of Willie Gawshow, aged 43 years. Funeral Monday, March 26, at 1 p. m., from 534 Blue Island-av. to Forest Home.

HESSEMER—Jacob Hessemer, March 24, 1894, beloved son of William and Barbara Hessemer, aged 26 years 11 months. Funeral Tuesday, March 27, 1894, 1:30 p. m., from parents' residence, 227 N. Clark-st., to Rosehill Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

LOMERGAN—The funeral of Thomas Lomergan will take place Tuesday morning, March 27, from St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock. Burial private.

PAGENSTECHER—On March 23, 6:15 p. m., Bertha, beloved wife of Carl Pagenstecher, aged 45 years and 10 months. Funeral Monday, March 26, at 2 p. m., from 1518 Wolfram-st. to Graceland.

ROCHE—John H., beloved son of William and Johanne Roche (nee Hanlon), aged 22 years. Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. from residence of his parents, 354 Swan-st., to St. Cecilia Church and by carriages to Mount Olivet.

THE AUDITORIUM—Opera Season.

GRAND OPERA

From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

TONIGHT, CARMEN.

Mme. Calve, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Ibles, and Mme. Eames, M. Lassalle, Sig. Gromzeski, Sig. Carbone, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. Viviani, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor—Sig. Bevignani.

Tomorrow—E. GOLETTI and 4TH ACT HAMLET—Mme. Melba, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. Scalchi, Sig. Ancona, Sig. Castelmary, Sig. Viviani, Sig. Vaschetti, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. de Lucia. Conductor—Sig. Bevignani.

WEDNESDAY—DOUBLE BILL—PAGLIACCI—Mme. Arnoldson and Sig. Ancona, Sig. Gromzeski, Sig. Guetary, and Sig. de Lucia. Conductor—Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Mme. Calve, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Guercia, Sig. Martapoura, and Sig. Vignas. Conductor—Sig. Bevignani.

THURSDAY—FIRST TIME IN AMERICA—WERTHER—(In French)—Mme. Eames and Mme. Arnoldson, Sig. Martapoura, Sig. Carbone, Sig. Guetary, Sig. Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor—Sig. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY—AIDA—Mme. Nordica and Mme. Scalchi, M. Lassalle, M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Castelmary, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Vignas. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LUCIA—Mme. Melba, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Dufriche, Sig. Mastrobuono, Sig. Carbone, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Mangulera. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. Boxes, $30.
THE KNABE PIANO IS USED.

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THOS. W. PRIOR.......................Manager

TONIGHT. First Time in America. TONIGHT.

CHARLEY'S UNCLE.

Wed. and Sat. Mats.

With the Following Well-Known Players:

GEO. WOODWARD, JANE STUART,
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ALBERT BRUNING, ALICE ESDEN,
AUGUSTUS COOK, MASTER INCE.
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Coming—SANDOW.

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IN OLD KENTUCKY SCORES A BIG HIT. Curtain Calls for Every Act.

Here's an American Play that will charm all Americans and the rest of mankind.

See the Ashland Oaks won.
See the Famous Pickaninny Band.

ROBY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

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5 RACES EVERY DAY.

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50c—ADMISSION—50c

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EXTRA TRAIN SATURDAYS AT 1:30 P. M.
25c—ROUND TRIP—25c

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.............................Manager

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DONNELLY and GIRARD

In the latest farcical success,

THE RAINMAKERS.

Next Week—Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

M'VICKER'S THEATER—*21 Exits.*

MATINEE TODAY AT 2

Last Week of the Famous LILIPUTIANS in their great success, A Trip to Mars

Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, April 2—Mlle. Rhea—The New Magdalen.

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LAST APPEARANCE UNTIL 1896
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Willard

Every Evening and Saturday Mat.

And, last 7 times of The Middleman, By Henry Arthur Jones.

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TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Triumphant Revival of the Greatest of all Scenic Productions,

THE WORLD.

Next Week—Lilly Clay Co. and Old Age and Youth Burlesque Co.

ACADEMY—*H. R. Jacobs, Manager.*
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Next Week—Peter Jackson as Uncle Tom.

THE ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Sole Manager.

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Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday.

Next Sunday—THE WHITE SQUADRON.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
Every Evening. Only Matinee Saturday.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

FRANCIS WILSON ◎ ERMINIE

Next Week—Last of WILSON and "ERMINIE."

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W. Madison, near Halsted.
2 Big Shows Every Day—2 and 8.
One Week Only—Nada Reyval's Parisian Burlesque Co. in the gorgeous sensation, A BASHFUL VENUS. France's great star will here electric blaze, and Japan's wonders mystify the gaze. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

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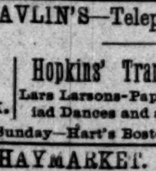
BOX OFFICE OPENS TODAY FOR

CORNELL Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th.



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LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, SATURday, March 24; name Maggie Z. Fountain inside. Return to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Co., 5th-av. and Adams-st. Reward.

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PERSONAL—GRIL: ASSESSMENT 800 SHARES must be met; prospect never brighter. Come today or tomorrow, 10 or 12.

PERSONAL—YOUR MISTAKEN SICKNESS PREvented me going; will wait until Friday; don't worry. L.

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PERSONAL—HAIR, WARTS, MOLES REMOVED; abdomens reduced; chest developed, flesh increased, cheeks and neck filled out by electricity; wrinkles, pock marks, wine marks, scars, and freckles treated free Monday and Tuesday. Persian Institute of Beauty, 1601-1603 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU WANT A DIAMOND? YOU can own one without paying a cent by utilizing the time you waste every day. See how we do it.
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SITUATION WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN, 34, highly recommended, wants situation as office man or French and Scandinavian correspondent; could add valuable sole agency French manufacturer to importer. Address P E 26, Tribune office.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in nursing, well educated, desires position with wealthy, refined lady as nurse or companion; no objection to traveling or leaving city for the summer; first-class references as to character, etc. Address K 905, Tribune office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls as cook and second girl in private American family. 3028 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

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Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 25 SEAMSTRESSes, 10 expert button-hole makers, 6 finishers for ladies' tailors, 25 women for housecleaning, 10 expert laundresses, and several for general housework. Call from 9 to 4 every day this week at Moseley Mission, 2549 Calumet-av.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with stenographers from high-grade lists of our advanced DICTATION CLASS. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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WE WILL START YOU IN PLEASANT, PROFITable business; can be done at your own home; no capital required; no peddling; either sex; $50 a week easily made; answer this if you can only spare two hours a day. WESTERN SUPPLY CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

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SALESMAN—TRAVELING—TO SELL GOODS BY sample to stores and mills in Illinois. Send references, with application. Must be a hard worker and have the ability to sell goods in the face of keen competition. Address
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SALESMEN—OR AGENTS—GOOD PAY SELLING pants to order, $3; suits, $15. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED CITY, TO TAKE orders for watches and clothing on easy payment plan. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 512.

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BOY—TO WORK IN DRUG STORE; ONE THAT can talk Swedish and has had experience. 3046 Wentworth-av.

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ENGINEER—FOR HOTEL STEAM HEATING and house man. 400 State-st.; reference.

MACHINE HANDS AND CARPENTERS USED to working in sash and door factory willing to leave the city. Apply to WM. MAYER at Briggs House, Fifth-av. and Randolph-sts., Tuesday, March 27, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

PARTY—WHO UNDERSTANDS THE MANUfacture of Chocolate and the manipulation of the raw material for use and consumption. Address P E 42, Tribune office.

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Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; EXPErienced young man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

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GOOD MERCANTILE POSITIONS OPEN FOR competent men; liberal terms. BROWN & CO., Employment Contractors, Suite 74, 140 Dearborn-st.

CROCKERY PACKER—APPLY 197 CANAL-ST., 2d floor, to S. E. BRUCKMAN.

MANAGER—AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER FOR large dry goods on the West Side; give references and experience; confidential. Address P E 34, Tribune office.

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YOUNG MAN TO DO LIGHT PORTER WORK at 166 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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COOK—EXPERIENCED—MUST BE FINE BREADmaker and understand sewing. 2330 Indiana-av

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; none but competent need apply. References required. Wages $4. 2339 Commercial-st., Ravenswood.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY you $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment; send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply Co., Boston, Mass.

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FORCED SALE OF PIANOS.

On account of making extensive alterations in our premises we are compelled for want of space to sell at actual cost.

New upright pianos, slightly marred on case, and pianos that are being returned from hire at a sacrifice.

No misrepresentations; every piano warranted to be as represented; note the following prices:

$115 buys large size upright piano.
135 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
125 buys Bradford upright.
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125 buys Chickering & Sons upright.
110 buys mahogany case upright.
90 buys New York Co. upright.
165 buys Kroeger & Son upright.
10, $20, $30, and $40 each square pianos.

Terms to suit customers.

Salesrooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

OUR BARGAIN STOCK—
We rent new pianos. When a piano is returned which has been rented, if but for one month, it is put in the bargain stock and sold as second-hand. This gives purchasers a stock of little used pianos of various makers to select from at

NOMINAL PRICES.
In many cases we will guarantee these instruments in every respect to be practically as good as new.

EASY PAYMENTS accepted when desired.

PLAIN FIGURES—All instruments, both new and second-hand, are marked in plain figures and sold on the

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KIMBALL PIANOS are used and indorsed by leading musicians and were accorded HIGHEST HONORS at the WORLD'S FAIR.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

THIS IS NOT A REMOVAL SALE,
Nor a "Fire Sale,"
Nor a "Bankrupt Sale,"
Nor an "Alteration Sale."

IT IS A REGULAR THING.

We are not going to move but our pianos must. We have some great bargains in

WEBER / LINDEMAN PIANOS PIANOS WHEELOCK / STUYVESANT

and other makes.

Two uprights..........$90 and $100
Three fine uprights, fancy cases..$130, $140, and $150
MANUFACTURER'S PIANO CO.,
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ESTEY & CAMP,
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Offer an unrivaled line of
STANDARD PIANOS and ORGANS,
embracing the celebrated
DECKER BROS., ESTEY PIANO CO.,
CHICKERING BROS., BRAMBACH,
CAMP & CO., ARION,
ESTEY ORGAN CO.,
At most favorable prices and terms.
RENTING, with privilege of purchase.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
ON EXHIBITION—The electric self-playing piano. Visitors welcome.

REMOVAL SALE—SWEEPING REDUCtions on every instrument in our piano stock (invoicing nearly $250,000). Examine these slightly used instruments at once: Rogers Upright, $100; Weidenshaufer Upright, $115; Kimball Upright, $125; Arion Upright, $150; New England Upright, $175; Lester Upright, $185; Connor Upright, $200; Benedict Bros. Upright, $215. Prompt attention will enable you to save from $50 to $250. Complete list upon application. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. P. S.—Our new building, s. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st., is now being refitted.

BARGAIN WEEK—
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED CONOVER PIANOS. Dealers in SCHUBERT and other HIGH-GRADE PIANOS. PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST. TERMS THE EASIEST.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE PIANOS and special sale of PRACTICALLY NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Squares from $25 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired.
218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

$175 BUYS A FINE VOSE & SONS UPright piano; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Factory prices Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

$115 BUYS A GOOD MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$250 BUYS A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT piano. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A STEINWAY PIANO; PAYments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$50 BUYS A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$90 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO; PAYments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE AND small room; terms reasonable; board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV. NEAR THE PARK—Rooms and board; also day board.

Hotels.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS. Main entrance to Lincoln Park. The most delightfully situated hotel in Chicago; is now offering extra inducements to permanent, responsible guests. All light, well ventilated rooms; elevator; steam heat

HOTEL LA VITA—213 DEARBORN-AV., HAVE some very fine single rooms and suites at reasonable prices, with baths, bell, and elevator service; American plan. MRS. R. B. SMITH, Manager.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Room $1.50 a week up; with board $5 week up; transient room and board $1 day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BURENst. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, $8 a month, and elegant east front alcove for 2, $25 a month; modern improvements; near Hotel Metropole, 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OZARK APARTMENT BLDG., 35TH and Wabash; single or double room; $6 per mo. up, without furniture if desired.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT and side suites of 2 and 3 rooms each furnished complete for housekeeping with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city should see them and save about one-half of their usual expense.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 153 W. Madison-st. LA BERGE.

TO RENT—28 OGDEN-AV., FACING UNION Park, desirable rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN one of the finest neighborhoods in the city; rent reasonable to responsible tenants. Inquire of the owner, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, OR unfurnished for 3 years, modern detached house; ten rooms, well lighted and decorated, with every convenience. 3238 Forest-av.

TO RENT—3250 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY MODern residence; in excellent order; 3 years' lease; excellent location; 2 to 5 p. m. PETER F. WOLFF, R. 627-628, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—52 33D-ST., COZY 9-ROOM HOUSE, hardwood floors. DR. F. A. EMMONS,
4440 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE MICHigan-av. houses, north of 22d-st.
HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF CLUB HOUSE; well arranged; centrally located.
HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE MODERN houses. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—
$16.67 per month, elegant brick cottage, 1156 W. Taylor-st.
$15 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 514 Campbell-av.
$15 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 516 Campbell-av.
$16.67 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 1153 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 538 South Western-av.

FOR RENT—FINE 12-ROOM HOUSE, STONE front, 710 W. Adams-st.; all modern; steam heat, gas range, etc; rent $85. Apply to M. H. MOORE, on premises.

TO RENT—927 MONROE-ST., CORNER OAKley-av.—South and east exposure; lot 30 ft. front; 10 rooms; very desirable. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—EXQUISITE, MODERN 10-ROOM residences. 204 and 208 Lincoln-st., cor. Jackson-blvd. $45.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st., from May 1. Inquire JOHN A. KING, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN'S HOMESTEAD, 343 Dearborn-av., between Oak and Maple; 51 feet of land; large 15-room house.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—536 GARFIELD-AV., near Lincoln Park, detached; 80 feet frontage; $110 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES; Bellevue, Ritchie, Astor, Cedar, Elm, Division, Huron, State-sts. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, FULlerton and Belden-avs., half block from Lincoln-av cable. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—52 ASTOR-ST., BETWEEN GOETHE and Banks. PEABODY HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 14-ROOM HOUSE; $60; cheap. 242 Chestnut-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; large list. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND.
31st and Groveland-av.

5 to 7-room flats, furnished and unfurnished, $50 and upwards, in the most elegantly appointed fireproof apartment house in the city; electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators; refrigerators in each flat cooled through pipes from refrigerator plant in the basement.

Delightfully located on the lake shore; only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st. station, 1 block away; Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and up.

Parties leasing flats now can make very favorable terms to May 1.

A fine restaurant under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house.
W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS CHEAPer than you ever heard of in all your life!—All we ask of you is to look at these flats and get our prices; steam heat and boiling hot water day and night; gas ranges; laundries; janitors; newly papered rooms; carpeted halls and stairs and marble entrances; agent on premises day and night; no children under 10 years. The Bancroft, 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE "VINCENNES," 36TH-ST. AND Vincennes-av., suites of two or more rooms; also single rooms, $10 and upwards; no housekeeping; excellent cafe in building; steam heat, elevator service; tiled bath-rooms, with marble floors, and open nickel plumbing; janitor service.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE SPLENdid 5, 6, and 7 room flats in "The Waukesha," 64th-st., Grace and Hope-avs., before renting; prices $30 up; every modern convenience; janitor always on premises; only 2 blocks from fast trains on Ill. Cen. R. R. at 63d-st., and 2 blocks from elevated trains. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$35—FLAT; BARGAIN; 6 ROOMS; sunlight in each; steam heat, hot water; elegant decorations; every modern convenience; elite neighborhood; Kenwood district; near Illinois Central. Also 7-room flats at special bargains; no children.
H. S. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—
$30 per month, one flat; 30 Sherman-st., cor. Van Buren-st.
$22 per month, one flat; 30 Sherman-st., cor. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE DELEVAN APARTMENTS, southwest corner Vincennes-av. and 45th-st.; new building, strictly first-class; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and every modern convenience; prices low. J. C. AMENT, 520 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—6, 7, AND 8 ROOM FLATS ON CORners 60th and Madison and 60th and Ellis-av.; $25 to $35; steam heat, gas ranges, and grates; janitor service. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PHYSICIAN—SOUTH SIDE flats, over drug store; fine location. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 41st-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station. $10 to $12. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—125 E. 18TH-ST.—LOVELY 10-ROOM flat, all outside rooms; $35; 4th floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1:
$10 per month, 1 flat, 453 So. Western-av.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 497 So. Western-av.
$11 per month, 1 flat, 523 So. Western-av.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 527 So. Western av.
$14 per month, flat 5 rooms, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$12 per month, flat 4 rooms, 1158 Fillmore-st.
$14 per month, flat 6 rooms, 1170 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, flat 4 rooms, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$11 per month, flat 4 rooms, 1163 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, flat 4 rooms, 1188 Harvard-st.
$13 per month, flat 5 rooms, 1143 Harvard-st.
$13 per month, flat 6 rooms, 1176 Harvard-st.
Inquire 538 So. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$14 per month, 6-room flat, bath and all modern improvements, 555 South Western-av.
$14 per month, 6-room flat, bath and all modern improvements, 557 South Western-av.
$14 per month, 6-room flat, bath and all modern improvements, 559 South Western-av.
Inquire 538 South Western-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—150 PARK-AV., 3D FLAT, 8 ROOMS and bath, steam heat, janitor service, telephone, etc., $45. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX-ROOM FLATS, JANItor service; $20 to $25; inquire of N. THOMAS, 163 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING 4-ROOM FLAT, 279 Ogden-av., $18; bath, etc.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Fine six and seven-room apartments in the "Mineola and Monteroy," corner of Oak-st. and La Salle-av.; elevators, steam heat, electric light, and every convenience; new and modern; moderate rentals. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, CHEERFUL 6-ROOM FLATS without heat, cor. N. Clark and Maple; walking distance from business center; also 5 to 8-room steam-heat flats, Maple, east of Clark, for May 1.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., NEAR CLARKst., 7 rooms, first flat; also 8 rooms, 2d floor flat; heat, gas ranges.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—APARTMENT OF 4 ROOMS, 64 WENdell-st., $14; charming.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8 FLAT CORNER. 150 LA Salle-av.; $45; modern.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—MAY 1, $25 TO $35, ELEGANT 7-room flats; all-light, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges and fixtures, shades, refrigerators, mosaic tiling, mantels, bath-room, storage room, handsome grilles; janitor; all new and modern; Sheffield-av., Clark-st., and Halsted-st. cars; Addison-st. Station, C. and E. R. R., 1½ blocks. Apply at the premises, n. e. cor. Cornelia and Wilton-avs., 2 blocks east of 1907 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 29X 51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORES—
$22 per month, large store with rooms in rear, 451 South Western-av.
$18 per month, store 1187 Fillmore-st.
$20 per month, large store with rear rooms, 576 Ogden-av. Inquire at 538 South Western-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition, best location; good elevator service; in the Adams Express Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, Room 40.

TO RENT—GOOD, LIGHT OFFICES, WITH OR without steam power; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, etc.; in the Kranz Building, 76-82 S. State-st.; also several large floors. Inquire JOHN KRANZ, 74 E. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN THE MASON BUILDING, 94 Washington-st., spacious offices, excellent light, vaults, steam, elevator; low rents. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agent, Room 33.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., CHEAP light offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevators, etc. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, S. E. COR. CLARK AND SO Water-st. E. R. NICHOLS & CO.,
68 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., 44x 80 ft.; steam heat and elevator service; power if desired. L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203 and 205 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and elevators in new manufacturing building on Clinton-st., near Van Buren. Very low rent to desirable tenant. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—TWENTY DESIRABLE ROOMS SUITable for offices or light manufacturing; immediate possession. E. R. NICHOLS & CO.,
68 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE PARK Ridge (brick) Hotel at Park Ridge, 30 minutes out on C. & N. W. Ry.; easy terms to good party. Address H 432, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing. 141 and 143 South Water-st., cor. Clark.
E. R. NICHOLS & CO.,
68 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DOCKAGE, 220 FEET, SOUTH SIDE of river, between State-st. and Wabash-av.
E. R. NICHOLS & CO.,
68 South Water-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 108 MADISON-ST. INquire 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—DIEBOLD SAFE, 100 FEET cherry office partition, bookkeeper's desk and cabinet attached. J. HENRY LONG, Assignee, 270 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR SAFES AT half price; Hall, Diebold, Mostler, National, all makes. W. L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

A DESK AND REVOLVING CHAIR FOR $14.75; a curtain desk and revolving chair for $19.85; a curtain desk and revolving leather seat chair for $23.25. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

DRUGGISTS—ATTENTION! ON ACCOUNT OF removal we will sell our sample drug outfit which is set up in our salesroom at actual cost.
C. F. KADE & CO., Mfg.,
216 E. Lake-st.

JEWELERS AND MILLINERS, ATTENTION—We have a lot of fine oak wall cases, 6, 8, 10 ft., that we must sell by May 1; no reasonable offer refused.
C. F. KADE & CO.,
216 E. Lake-st.

WE ARE SELLING AT ACTUAL COST ALL the sectional office partition we have left, both in oak and cherry finish; can fit any plan; have also a few desks and office chairs left; everything must go before May 1.
C. F. KADE & CO.,
216 E. Lake-st.

WE HAVE STILL ABOUT $4,000 WORTH OF show cases, wall cases, counters, tables, and all kinds of store fixtures left that we must sell by May 1. Come and see us; everything going at and below actual cost.
CHAS. F. KADE & CO.,
216 E. Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH ALWAYS FOR STOCKS OF BOOTS AND shoes. Address by mail H. HOMES, 134 Market

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE ICE-CREAM PLANT; one-third cash; ready to start; a good chance for man who understands business. Call 315 E 40th-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LIVERY; WOODRUFF STABLES; oldest and best stand on South Side. Apply to
ALEX. NICOL, Receiver, 2115 Wabash-av.

FINE LOCATED CONFECTIONERY, CITY OF 40,000 population; business established. Address P E 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON, EAST MADISON-ST. Apply JOHN KLEIN, 125 S. Clark-st., Room 56.

INSURANCE CO. OR CORPORATION WISHING experienced, temperate, reliable "assistant and solicitor" of ability for salary and commission address K 906, Tribune office.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST—IN LARGE WESTern city, desiring to retire from business, will sell stock and fixtures; sales about $500,000 and are increasing each year; business paying good dividends. Address K 310, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER; $2,000; MONEY MAKing business; already established. Address P E 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; good salary; must have $500. P E 30, Tribune.

STORAGE.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

PARDRIDGES' NEW MODERN STORAGE WAREhouse, 2920 and 2922 South Park-av.—Storage for furniture, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise; new, clean, well-lighted and ventilated; lowest prices in city; private rooms with key. For space apply in premises, or to R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

PARTNERS WANTED

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO ESTABlish first-class American business in Europe, headquarters Paris, France; American manufactured goods only; profits first year $10,000, $25,000 years following; genteel business; high class connections; references given and expected. Address K 694, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500; GUARANTEE him $50 to $100 per week and expenses; one willing to go to the country preferred. Address K 901, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., CHICAGO'S LEADING and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. Suite 3, 70 Dearborn-st.; hours 9 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 2.

$5 PER MONTH—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment. DR KOLLOCK, 125 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

50 SHETLAND PONIES, JUST ARRIVED, very cheap; come at once. No. 5721 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT WRIGHT'S LIVERY, 53 Plymouth-pl., near Van Buren-st., 25 good horses, very cheap; one week's trial given.

HORSES AND WAGONS FROM ESTATE OF Badenoch Bros., 64th and State-sts., for sale cheap if taken by Saturday, March 31.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR A good square.
Call at 259 W. Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 West Madison-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD U. S. STAMPS AND COINS BOUGHT.
WILLIAM ROWLEY, 107 S. Clark-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY T. LESLIE, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, R. 59, 159 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS EXTERMINATED; powders for sale. COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OR DIVINE HEALING—advice free; business and finances successfully treated. MRS. DR. KOLLOCK, 376 Dearborn-av.

PROMPT SERVICE BY THE FIDELITY ADdressing and Distributing Co., Room 16, 206 La Salle. Envelopes and wrappers neatly addressed; circulars carefully distributed. STANLEY M. FORREST, Manager.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AM COMPELLED TO RAISE SMALL amount of money at once. How much can you pay down on a choice lot which cost me $550, is worth today $675, and which I will sacrifice for $400. Must have at least $75 cash; principals only. Address K 298, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—BUSINESS BLOCK, 100x142, 4 stories and basement, comprising 3 double stores, leased by wholesalers at good rental; location unsurpassed; will lease back for five or ten years if desired. Address K 311, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, R. 17, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 59TH-ST., with all improvements in and paid for, 50x178 ft., at only $150 per foot.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO.,
88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
A handsome modern residence on Prairie-av., north of 30th-st. EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Ins. Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$2,500—2-story flats, 1158 Fillmore-st.
$2,400—Fine cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$2,400—6-room house, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$3,500—3-story flats, 1188 Harvard-st.
$3,000—3-story flats, 1152 Harvard-st.
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CITY—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS; 154, 158, and 160 So. Robey-st., $2,800 each; $500 down, balance on easy payments. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—5 NEW, ALL MODERN improvements, first-class, stone front, 3-story, 8 and 6 room flats; lots 30x126; at low price; good terms; Maplewood-av., near Potomac-av. Address P C 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 12-ROOM, stone front house, 710 W. Adams-st., all modern; gas range, steam heat; price $15,000. Apply on premises to M. H. MOORE.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—

HOUSES AT REASONABLE PRICES.
EASY TERMS.

THE NORTHWESTERN "L" ROAD WILL DOUBLE THE VALUE OF THIS PROPERTY. DON'T PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR. SALESMEN WILL SHOW THESE ATTRACTIVE HOMES AT ANY TIME FREE OF EXPENSE TO YOU.
APPLY TO J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK—BUENA PARK.

1677 Sheridan drive, lot 100x200 to alley; 14-room modern residence, 42x66; hardwood throughout; elegant mantels and decorations; steam heat; a beautiful home, complete in all its appointments; fine large stable. Apply to owner,
HENRY A. KNOTT,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCES ON GARfield-av., near Clark-st., 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms and bath each. 532 Garfield-av., price $10,500; 534, price $11,500; 536, price $22,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—1145 KENMORE-AV., modern 10-room house, almost new; lot 50x150; genuine bargain; terms to suit purchaser.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

IDEAL SUBURBAN HOMES
—AT—
HOLLYWOOD.

THE QUEEN SUBURB OF CHICAGO.

Well built, very attractive, modern 8 and 9 room houses, vestibuled halls, bath, closets, etc.; cherry, apple, crab-apple, and shade trees on the lots; prices $3,500 and $3,600; terms easy; only 23 minutes' ride on C., B. & Q. Ry.; cheap fare; picturesque surroundings and fine improvements; houses within block and a half of $5,000 depot; good schools, churches, and business houses in close proximity; apply for fuller particulars at my main office.
S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—GIVEN AWAY—A HANDSOME ILlustrated catalogue of Hollywood showing location, environs, public buildings, residences, transportation facilities, etc., of this queen suburb of Chicago will be mailed by me postpaid to any address on application or presented to any caller for same at my main office. S. E. GROSS,
S. E cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—6-ROOM HOUSE, $1,700; 7-room house, $1,800, $100 down, $25 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 35x125 feet; adjoining lot can be bought for $350; water-pipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE AT LONGWOOD; GREAT sacrifice. Address P E 33, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—CALIFORNIA—OPportunity of a life time, Minneola lands, Central San Bernardino County, main line railroads; $22 per acre with water; one-fourth cash, balance three, six, and eight years at 6 per cent. Excursion April 5. C. N. LOUCKS & CO., 100 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOWest prices. J. JOHNSTON JR., 79 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE TRACT OF TIMBER and mineral land, well located, near railroad; timber uncultivated, underlaid with coal; no incumbrance; for sale cheap for cash or exchange for territory in a good patent. Address Exchange, 67 E. Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—ORANGE GROVE IN FLORIDA fronting on the St. Johns River for Chicago property; cost $4,000; 10 acres, 6 in fruit, mostly oranges; about 500 trees from 1 to 8 years old, just coming to bearing; 125 boxes this season; 10 min. walk from landing of steamers that call daily. Address H 146, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN LOTS IN TOPEKA, Kas., worth $3,000, for unimproved Chicago property; will pay cash difference. E. A. WARFIELD, 164 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates in amounts to suit; prepayment privileges; building loans.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Adams-st.

ALWAYS ON HAND—MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent in small or large amounts; no delay.
KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON VAcant or improved. Address P.-O. Box 286, Park Manor, Ill.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Lalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—
A special fund of $20,000 on good improved property at 6 per cent. EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Ins. Bldg.

TO LOAN—
$3,500 at 6 per cent on improved real estate; inquire 2 to 5 p. m. PETER F. WOLFF,
Room 627, 218 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 CHAMber of Commerce, $3,000 up to $50,000; 6 per cent; make building loans; no delay.

WANTED—$25,000 3 YEARS ON IMPROVED real estate in Des Moines Iowa, worth $150,000; will pay 8 per cent. Call 62, 187 La Salle-st.

5 PER CENT—$1,000,000 TO LOAN; PRIVILEGE of prepayment. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

$75,000 TO LOAN, REAL ESTATE. K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

$1,000,000 TRUST FUND TO LOAN IN sums to suit on Chicago real estate at 5 to 7 per cent; describe property. Address P C 157, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,

AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison,
N. W. Cor. of Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 159 South Clark st., near Madison.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO. they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and Tontines. Same bought at Room 603 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, merchandise. ZINNER, 119 Dearborn, Room 70; no delay

MONEY TO LOAN AT LIVING RATES ON note, secured by diamonds or any good collateral. Room 503, 21 Quincy-st.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 83 Washington-st., Room 20.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

RICHTER & FOSTER' LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems, Sat., March 31, 6 am	Saale....Sat., Apr. 7, 9 am
Havel...Tue. Apr. 3, 7 am	Trave, Tues., Apr. 10, 9 am
Elbe.....Sat., Apr. 14, 1 pm	Spree, Tues., Apr. 17, 7 am

SPRING SAILINGS, 1894.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Aller	Sat.,	April	21	Havel	Tues.,	May	29
Lahn	Tues.,	April	24	Saale	Sat.,	June	2
Ems	Sat.,	April	28	Trave	Tues.,	June	5
Havel	Tues.,	May	1	Elbe	Sat.,	June	9
Saale	Sat.,	May	5	Spree	Tues.,	June	12
Trave	Tues.,	May	8	Aller	Sat.,	June	16
Elbe	Sat.,	May	12	Lahn	Tues.,	June	19
Spree	Tues.,	May	15	Ems	Sat.,	June	23
Aller	Sat.,	May	19	Havel	Tues.,	June	26
Lahn	Tues.,	May	22	Kaiser	(W.II.)	June	30
Ems	Sat.,	May	26	Trave	Tues.,	July	3

Winter prices until sailing of April 28.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

Fulda......Apr. 7, 9 am	Kaiser.......May 26, 9 am
Kaiser.....Apr. 21, 9 am	Werra........June 2, 9 am
Werra......Apr. 23, 10 am	Fulda........June 16, 9 am
Fulda......May 12, 10 am	Werra........July 5, 4 pm

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender No tidal delays
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.

New York..Mch 28, 10 am	Berlin........April 11, 8 am
Chester.......April 7, 5 pm	New York..April 18, 3 pm

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

Westernland, Mh. 28, 10 am	Waesland..Apr. 11, 10 am
Noordland, Apr. 4, 3:30 pm	Friesland...Apr. 18, 4 pm

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
Spring and Summer sailings as follows:
"LUCANIA," April 7, May 5, June 2, June 30.
"UMBRIA," April 14, May 12, June 9, July 7.
"CAMPANIA," April 21, May 19, June 16, July 14.
"ETRURIA," April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COOK'S TOURS—

EUROPE.

All traveling expenses included.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM.

First departure by S. S. TEUTONIC May 2 and S. S. ETRURIA May 26.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Aug. Victoria.....March 29	Furst Bismarck....May 17
Furst Bismarck...April 12	Columbia.............May 24
Columbia............April 19	Augusta Victoria...May 31
Augusta Victoria....May 3	Normannia.........June 5
Normannia...........May 10	Furst Bismarck...June 12

Hamburg-American Packet Co. General Passage offices: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?
If so, send for illustrated program of our parties which leave at regular intervals during the season.

First departures by S. S. Teutonic May 2 and S.S. Etruria May 26.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

MAY PARTIES TO EUROPE—
S. S. "Fulda," May 12, 101 days: $750.
S. S. "Friesland," May 23, 54 days: $450.
S. S. "Etruria," May 26, 47 days: $400.
Strictly first-class and all expenses included in one fare; our facilities are unequaled; send for illustrated programs. HENRY GAZE & SONS,
Tourist Agents (est. 1844), 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE, '94. UNEqualed facilities. Tickets by all lines at lowest rates. Select parties in May, June, and July. Send for programs. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Est. 1844.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	‡ 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm † 3:00 am	*10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	† 9:45 pm * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., ‡7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., *11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖ Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 6:40 am
Dubuque	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., ‡3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd. Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:30 pm	†10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:25 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:25 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
Fast New York Mail	* 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LONDON GUARANTEE DENIES IT IS A RATE CUTTER.

The Association Claims It Did Not Enter into Any Compact, and Has Therefore Violated No Agreement—The Lancashire Company Re-elects Its Old Directors and Drops Poor Business—Losses on Wholesale Drug Risks—Coinsurance in Massachusetts.

Reputable Eastern journals have contained announcements that the London Guarantee and Accident Association had withdrawn from a compact recently made in New York and consequently destroyed the agreement. It does not seem fair that the London Guarantee should be placed in the attitude of a rate-cutter. The United States branch headquarters of that company are in Chicago, and from its correspondence it is learned that the London Guarantee managers were not aware of the date of the meeting, which was Feb. 15, nor was the company in any way represented at the same. Consequently it entered into no compact and has withdrawn from none. A, C. Edwards, late general manager, was informed Jan. 31 by President Batterson of the Travelers' that a meeting was about to take place in New York for consultation in matters affecting Employers' Liability policies. Three days later Mr. Edwards responded, announcing himself at the disposal of the Eastern companies whenever the meeting should be convened. A few days later Mr. Edwards was stricken with pneumonia and died. Messrs. A. W. Masters and G. A. Black were appointed associate managers to succeed him. The meeting was held Feb. 15 without their being notified. The first information they had was March 6, when Manager Endicott of the Employers' Liability sent them a copy of the rates adopted at the convention, announcing that he understood they would follow the rates. Their reply was expressive of much regret that the London Guarantee had not been permitted to be represented at the meeting, in the proceedings of which they had been desirous of participating. In response to subsequent letters Messrs. Masters and Black replied that they had not been advised by Secretary Anderson of the home office of the London Guarantee that the schedule of rates arranged at the convention was to be adopted by their company. The correspondence throughout was courteous, and when it is understood Mr. Anderson was extremely anxious to aid in the promotion of the welfare of the casualty insurance business it is difficult to conceive how his company's managers in the United States could be accused of breaking a compact in the making of which they were neither consulted nor officially advised of the proceedings.

AFFAIRS OF THE LANCASHIRE.

Shareholders Unanimously Re-elect Old Directors and Poor Business Is Dropped.

Full accounts of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lancashire March 9 appear in English journals now at hand. Contrary to all predictions, the meeting passed off with the utmost unanimity. The old directors, Messrs. Bradley, Parlane, and Reynolds, were unanimously reëlected and the report adopted with equal expressions of approval. The Lancashire office showed in the fire branch an adverse balance of $900,000, largely in American business. The dividend for 1893 was passed. This, it was presumed, would not sit well with the shareholders. When, however, they understood the vigorous measures that had been taken under the new general manager, Digby Johnson, to cut off unprofitable business they acquiesced in every move made. Nearly 250 unprofitable agencies have been closed and bad risks have been canceled or reinsured, and although these measures necessitated a large return of premiums the shareholders felt that a large loss had been avoided. Every action taken by the directors and general manager was approved, and the Lancashire goes ahead the same strong company as it has always been.

SLIGHT MARGIN FOR COMPANIES.

Losses and Premiums in Minnesota During the Year—For a New State Law.

St. Paul, Minn., March 25.—[Special.]—A compilation of the fire insurance premiums paid in 1893 at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth has been made, based upon the official statements filed with the State Insurance Commissioner. It shows that there were last year eighty-seven American companies doing business in the State, of which two have since changed corporate titles. In addition to this there are twenty-five foreign companies and six mutuals. The bulk of the business of the mutuals is done in Minneapolis, as they are engaged for the most part in writing flour mill and elevator risks and street railways.

In Minneapolis the total premiums paid in 1893 to the American companies amounted to $806,620; to the foreign companies, $316,838; and to the mutuals, $32,073, a total of $1,185,973. In St. Paul the premiums paid to American companies amounted to $533,452; to the foreign companies to $246,290; and to the mutuals to $1,836, a total of $781,580. In Duluth the premiums paid to the American, foreign, and mutual companies amounted to $233,171, $118,620, and $7,182 respectively, making a total of $358,997. For the whole State the total premiums paid to these three classes of companies was $2,809,321 to the American companies, $1,055,965 to the foreign companies, and $82,747 to the mutuals.

The losses paid by these classes of companies were, respectively, $2,430,392, $913,556, and $46,098, or a total of $3,390,047. When these amounts are compared with the total premiums paid it shows that there was little margin for profit when the expenses of management are considered. The expenses of local agents are not to be taken into account as these figures represent net premiums after deducting local expenses. It will be seen that the American companies paid $2,430,392 in losses, receiving only $2,809,321 in premiums, which leaves a margin of only $378,929 to cover the expenses of the eighty-seven companies throughout the State. In like manner the margin of profits of the twenty-five foreign companies is seen to be only $142,408. The mutuals, on the other hand, appear to have been more fortunate, showing a margin for the six companies of $36,648.

There was talk among fire insurance men in regard to forming a State organization for mutual protection. One of the objects to which the attention of such an association would in all probability first turned would be to secure such legislation at next winter's session as would inhibit agents from other States encroaching upon their rightful territory. On account of the laws in Wisconsin and a number of other States requiring that all policies be made out by an agent in that State it is impossible for Minnesota agents to retaliate except by the passage of a similar law.

Such a law was talked of at the last session, but nothing was accomplished, as a start was not made early enough. The passage of such a law, it is claimed, would also help to put a stop to the writing of business in this State by underground companies which evade the insurance laws by having the policies made out in other States.

WILL RESTRICT SECRET ORDERS.

Maryland Legislature to Place Them Under the Insurance Department.

Annapolis, Md., March 25.—[Special.]—The regular life insurance companies in their fight against the endowment fraternal orders have failed in shutting them out of Maryland, but will succeed in having them closely restricted. The bill for their regulation was reported back to the House yesterday with amendments suggested by those orders which the bill originally affected. These amendments allow all such organizations to continue business in the State provided each desposits with the State Insurance Commissioner $10,000 in dividend paying securities as a guarantee for the payment of certificates issued, provided such an amount has not previously been deposited in another State by the association. Charitable associations of trade employés are exempted from reporting to the insurance department or coming under the operation of the insurance laws. Beneficiaries are allowed to pass assessments. In fact all associations, whether paying benefits during life or death, will be under the State Insurance Department.

Losses on Wholesale Drug Lists.

The Mutual Fire of New York lost on the wholesale drug risk of Sommer, Lynds & Co. at Quincy, Ill., which burned Feb. 21, $25,000. They also had a total loss of $10,000 by the same fire on Nichols & Sunwik next door. The New York Fire lost on the Sommor risk $7,300. The Mercantile Lloyds were caught for $7,300 and the Mutual Lloyds of New York for $7,300. These losses would make one think that the Mutual Fire had not abandoned in any way its old style of writing big lines on wholesale drug risks, which even if sprinkled, as this one was, sometimes make total losses. The loss in this case is about 70 per cent of the amount insured. The sprinklers worked in this case, but the fire walls were deficient, having lapped joists, and the fire wall between the buildings was only twenty inches high, instead of thirty-six inches, as it should have been, thus enabling the fire to ignite both roofs. The sprinklers worked a long time and the loss on the building was not heavy, but the stock was saturated.

Co-insurance in Massachusetts.

The effort made by certain Massachusetts legislators to prohibit the attaching of the co-insurance clause to fire insurance policies in that State has been defeated. The Legislature threw the proposition out with a division. Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts has signed the bill granting fire insurance companies the right to reinsure their risks wherever they please.

Foreign Companies Taxed.

Columbus, O., March 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Sleeper's House bill repealing the Ford law so that foreign insurance companies of all kinds shall pay taxes on their gross earings has passed the Senate and is a law.

Insurance Notes.

Insurance stocks sold as follows at auction in New York Thursday: Eighty shares Greenwich, 120; fifty shares New York Bowery, 70.

John R. Hillman, special agent under Rolla V. Watt for the American Central, Delaware, and Pacific Fire Insurance companies, has been appointed manager of the Pacific Coast Department.

The New York State Board of Fire Underwriters has elected the following officers: President, M. G. Thompson, Utica; Vice-Presidents, C. T. Goodrich, Newburg; H. P. Boss, Binghamton; J. H. Pike, Johnstown; Secretary, William T. Ford, Cohoes; Treasurer, John L. Getman, Gloversville.

C. A. Van Anden, late general agent for the Columbia, will open an office on La Salle street April 1. Mr. Van Anden has secured rooms Nos. 9 and 10 at No. 191 La Salle, and he announced yesterday that he was negotiating for companies. His late headquarters in the Manhattan Building have been relieved of their furniture and office fixtures.

From advance sheets of the Fire Insurance Commissioner's report of Rhode Island business in 1893 it appears that the total premiums received were $4,272,049. The losses paid were $1,670,092 and the losses incurred $1,769,782. The business done in North Dakota in 1893 shows that $419,620 was received in premiums. The losses incurred in the same period amounted to $1,219,803 and the losses paid reached $1,179,661.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

Midway Souvenirs Decorate Dormitories—Extension Conference Begins Monday.

Since the disintegration of the Midway Plaisance the university's undergraduates have been searching among its ruins for things curious and romantic with which to embellish the bare walls of the dormitories. The result is a queer aggregation of signs, from Milwaukee beer to "Hair Jewelry Sold Here."

The university extension conference opens for a two days' session this morning. Monday afternoon Dr. Harper will deliver the address of welcome. The spring university convocation will take place April 1 to 3.

Prof. S. H. Clark left Saturday for Canada, where he will give dramatic recitals and readings in Peterboro, Ontario, Kingston, and other Canadian cities.

The manner in which the university divinity students make their way is amusing. A large number preach in suburban towns, either as regulars or substitutes. The stringency of the money market sometimes compels the young missionaries to accept farm produce in lieu of the more convenient currency. Butter and eggs and vegetables of various kinds are brought to the university or to quarters near by and retailed at best bargains possible.

One hundred and forty-seven students have taken the examination for admission into the university.

Mr. Stagg is in receipt of a number of letters from college clubs asking for dates with the University of Chicago ball team. Among other clubs, Leland Stanford University will take a trip East and is anxious for a game at Chicago. Many of the players who will secure places on the 'Varsity team this year are in favor of a trip by which games can be arranged with Michigan, Wisconsin, Adelbert, Cincinnati, Dennison, De Pauw, and Wabash. The first Michigan games will take place Decoration day at Ann Arbor or Detroit. The list of dates thus far arranged is as follows:

University of Wisconsin at Chicago, May 5.
Northwestern University at Evanston, May 8.
Northwestern University at Chicago, May 23.
University of Michigan at Detroit, May 30.
University of Wisconsin at Madison, June 16.
University of Michigan at Chicago, June 23.

At the meeting of the track athletic team Harry Holloway was elected captain. Work on the athletic track is progressing rapidly. An oval track has been laid 500 yards long, with a straight away of 150 yards.

A branch of the Chicago Public Library has been established at the general library of the University of Chicago.

For the benefit of those who can not attend its regular sessions the University of Chicago will hold during the spring quarter, beginning April 1, regular evening and Saturday classes. Each class will meet once a week.

FINDING SOLACE IN THEIR STOMACHS.

Iroquois Club Members to Delude Themselves While Full of Food and Wine.

Two Indian heads outlined against the horizon of a sunrise scene will be striking features of the design adopted by the Iroquois club for the cover of its menu at the eighth annual banquet to be given Monday evening, April 2, at the Palmer House. In the center swings a tomahawk and streamer with blazing sunrays shoots out in all directions. Members of the club say this will be the best celebration their organization has ever attempted. The condition of Democratic politics, they declare, demands an extra effort at this time. The list of prominent speakers includes such leading lights of the party as John A. Russell, who ran for Governor in Massachusetts last fall and was defeated; Thomas L. Johnson, the free trade Congressman and single-taxer of Ohio; Senator William Lindsey of Kentucky, Senator John M. Palmer, and Congressmen H. G. Turner of Georgia and William D. Bynum of Indiana. It is understood that Mr. Russell, who has been selected to represent the administration, will give an explanation of President Cleveland's position on various matters, and Mr. Johnson of course will discuss the subject of the tariff. Senator Lindsey will endeavor to show that the administration is not responsible for these hard times and may talk about the Hawaiian situation. Covers will be laid for 300 guests at the banquet and M. F. Gallagher has been given an order to lavishly decorate the hall. In the absence of Judge Lambert Tree, President of the club, Vice-President William T. Baker will preside. Mayor Hopkins has agreed to make the address of welcome and John W. Ela will respond to the standing toast, "Thomas Jefferson."

JEWISH MERCHANTS ARE MENACED.

Threatening Letters Sent to Keepers of Stores at Troy, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement exists at Troy, a thriving town in Pike County. When the Jewish merchants of that place went to their stores Saturday morning they found anonymous, threatening letters in their mail. Among the merchants who received such letters are Levin & Son, Rosenberg Bros., and J. I. Sears, three of the largest and most prominent storekeepers in the town. The letter sent to Levin read:

> Gents: This warning is to let you know you must wind up your business and get out of the city by May 15. We never give second warning, but act. Whitecaps, P. C. D. F.; A. W., Prest.

It is not known who are the authors of these letters, but they are supposed to have emanated from some smaller merchants, jealous of the prosperity of their Jewish competitors and anxious to drive them out of the comparative monopoly of trade they now enjoy. Uncle Sam has sent Postoffice Inspectors to work on the case and arrests will be made. The threatened merchants are frightened, but will not obey the warning.

CLOUDS ROLLING BY.

BUSINESS ON THE MEND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Present Conditions Are Confusing, However, but Belief Is General That the Recovery Will Progress—Operators On the Bull Side of the Stock Market Seemingly Confident of the Future—Payments of Dividends Give Encouragement—Short Sales Disastrous.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—The financial and commercial situation is too perplexing to permit of any great activity in Wall street, and those who have taken the bull tack are more than satisfied that the markets for securities continue to hold their own. Business-men cannot be expected to assume new responsibilities after their unfortunate experience of the last year, until they can tell exactly what treatment they will get from Congress. Prices for commodities sink lower and lower, and production is of a hand-to-mouth sort in all directions. Good cause for encouragement is to be found in the fact that the curtailment of manufactures has brought supplies down to a lower ebb than at any time in a decade, and that merchants in all parts of the country are forced to replenish their stocks of goods.

The belief is general that the country is on the mend, and that recovery will continue to make progress, even though it be retarded at intervals by unwise legislation or other adverse conditions. The plethora of money is leading to purchases of securities for investment, as well as on speculation. Operators who studiously avoided new responsibilities for months are branching out, and the result is a gradual appreciation in both dividend and non-dividend paying securities. Small traders who recently took a hand in speculation, having been enabled to make profitable turns are giving the leading bulls excellent support. They have given up chasing the will-o'-the-wisp points emanating from bear sources, and are banking on the great material resources of the country and the energy of the American people to improve the complexion of things marketwise.

Short sales have been disastrous, and each day the market retains its strength means a certain number of converts to the bull side. The commission houses are getting a few more orders in consequence. London also seems inclined to get aboard, but the demand from that quarter is dependent upon the fate of the Bland bill. Should it become a law the effect upon the minds of British investors will be unfavorable for a time at least, although home speculators being able to get all the money they want at merely nominal rates may be willing to absorb the foreign offerings and go ahead with their campaign for higher prices. They will certainly try to prevent such a change of sentiment as might render all the work performed for several weeks valueless.

The bulls derive considerable comfort from the fact that directors of many railroad and industrial companies have seen their way clear to declare the regular dividends, the presumption being that those in a position to have an insight into the future of business calculated that matters will shortly improve. Their ability in the showing of good net results in the face of a heavy falling off in gross receipts has also had its influences. The result, however, is accomplished at the expense of the wage-earners, and it is impossible to say how far other economies can be kept up without deterioration of the service rendered the public or damage to the physical condition of properties. Holders of securities seem willing to bide their time, and, having carried their stocks through the period of extreme depression, will not sell now.

The industrials will be very apt to fluctuate most widely during the next thirty or sixty days, more particularly sugar, distillers', and lead, all of which are dependent to a greater or less extent upon the fate of the Wilson bill. The excitement in sugar has completely died out for the moment, as the trust people are waiting to see how much protection they will be able to get when the bill comes up for discussion in the Senate. That they will make a stiff fight is certain, as every fraction of a cent increase in the duty on refined means a mint of profit to the trust and a big raise in the price of the shares. Both whisky and lead have met with better support, and the insiders are confidently predicting a further advance. Some of the low-priced shares like Kansas and Texas, Texas Pacific, and Richmond Terminal are coming forward once more, either because of good financial statements or progress in the work of reorganization. If ever a genuine bull movement does start a great deal of money will be made by those who happen to take the non-dividend payers at the proper time.

The Easter holidays here and abroad interfered with business. The sales of stocks for the five business days last week were only 788,212 shares. The principal dealings, together with the net changes, follow:

	Number of shares.	Changes.
American Sugar	218,264	Dec., 1⅛
St. Paul	64,658	Adv., 5⅜
Distillers'	51,307	Adv., 1⅛
Burlington and Quincy	51,047	Adv., 2⅜
Chicago Gas	38,555	Adv., 5⅞
Rock Island	25,851	Adv., 1⅛
Reading	29,579	Dec., ½
National Lead	22,689	Adv., 1¾

MONEY IN SCANT SUPPLY AT LONDON.

Bank of England Loans Increase While Discount Continues Easy.

London, March 25.—Money during the last week was in short supply, though the demand somewhat increased. The loans from the Bank of England increased nearly £275,000. Discount continued easy, and the indications for the future pointed to an extremely easy market. It is a fact that Treasury bills sold at a discount rate of less than 1⅝, which represents the highest price yet obtained on twelve months' paper. Silver remained steady owing to the demands of India and China. The business in stocks was more active than was expected, considering the Easter holidays and the approaching settlements. Prices tended upwards, with a disposition all round to buy. Speculative securities were well patronized, chiefly in response to improved American and continental markets. Many important houses express the belief that there will be a further general and steady advance after the settlement. American railroad securities advanced sharply and the business in them increased. The market opened firm Wednesday and continued to respond immediately to any favorable news regarding the tariff bill, finally closing strong on the belief that President Cleveland would veto the seigniorage bill.

COMFORT FOR COXEY.

Indianapolis *News:* Coxey ought to travel by rail—borne on the shoulders of two men.

Cincinnati *Tribune:* Coxey's army will get enough to eat. It's the walking that bothers them.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Coxey says "the whole people are back of me!" Good! Now, gentlemen, all together—kick!

St. Louis *Republic:* There is really no room for complaining about idle machinery in the country with so many wheels moving in the head of Capt. Coxey at Massillon.

Detroit *Tribune:* Coxey's tramp army will pass through three States on its way to Washington, but there's no telling how many hen coops it will go through.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Washington might defend herself against Coxey's army by sending the United States Senate out to meet it. Whichever side got licked the country would be the gainer.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* If the remainder of Mr. Coxey's army is as bibulous and pugnacious as the detachment that struck Indianapolis there will be nothing left of the Capitol steps when the meeting is over.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* If the invasion threatened by the army of "General" Coxey, which is to march from Ohio to Washington, is precipitated it will find Pennsylvania well prepared for resistance.

New York *Advertiser:* Coxey should not bother himself about the political and economic aspects of his march to Washington. Let him provide his army with a remedy against stone-bruise and the rest will take care of itself.

Here's Richness.

Louisville *Post:* The Wilson bill is getting in its work. The steel mills in and around Chicago are again in operation, giving employment to 8,000 men.

LONG SEARCH FOR CRONKHITE.

The Indiana Absconder's Capture Made After a Chase of Fourteen Months.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—The arrest of Augustus Cronkhite at Los Angeles, Cal., was the result of fourteen months' shrewd detective work in search of the Indiana absconder. Cronkhite's Indiana record as Treasurer of Warren County, to which he was twice elected, was a dazzling fraud, and when he quietly packed up and left his costly home and family at Williamsport, the little county seat town across the river from Attica, he was short in his accounts $60,900. He fled Jan. 21, 1893. It was first reported that Cronkhite had lost his money on the Chicago Board of Trade, but it later appeared he had lost thousands in trying to cultivate a big stock farm of 850 acres. He had built great structures on the place and laid out money in blooded cattle and horses. He had also gone into land speculation in California and lost $5,000 in a big lumber company at Los Angeles.

To obtain money for all these ventures Cronkhite dipped into the County Treasury and to square the books he charged any number of heavy taxpayers with being delinquent. The stealing had gone on for several years. Cronkhite built a $10,000 residence in Williamsport in this manner. His farm was appraised at $32,000 with a $12,000 mortgage. This was all the assets turned over to twenty honest bondholders, many of whom were ruined by his defalcation. It was these men who have pursued Cronkhite ever since he left his home until they have finally run him down.

Four times has Gov. Matthews issued requisition paper for Cronkhite in Chicago, Michigan, Nebraska, and California, but each time the man got away. Finally Sheriff Ambrose Moore of Utica was put on the case and he found that Mrs. Cronkhite corresponded regularly with a Chicago relative. Sheriff Moore went to Chicago, took up his station in the postoffice, and followed the relative to her home. He then learned that the go-between relative was sending letters to a Mr. Wilson at Los Angeles. Moore got his requisition papers and went to Los Angeles March 9. Four days later he took his station at the postoffice and kept up the watch until Cronkhite appeared for "Wilson's" mail, when he was arrested. The prisoner will be returned to Williamsport for trial at once.

BIBLE SERVICES IN SAILORS' BETHEL.

"Black Jack" Yattaw's Craft Transformed, the Scene of Easter Services.

Where six kegs of beer used to stand on tap in "Black Jack" Yattaw's old clubhouse bumboat a stream of salvation flowed nearly all day yesterday. In place of the beer-stand there was a pulpit and instead of glasses there were heaps of hymnals, Bibles, and prayer-books. Toil-hardened sailors occupied seats where once brazen women and "tough" young men sat, and a clergyman presided where formerly the bouncer ruled.

The old club house, now transformed into a floating Bethel, is moored on the west side of the river, just south of Madison street. It will remain in its present quarters till navigation opens, when it will be given a permanent location on the south side of the river, west of the Clark street bridge.

Services were held yesterday morning for several penniless seamen who are being cared for on board till their boats are ready to go into commission. The men were addressed by Evangelist Buchanan, who told them the story of the first Easter. Hymns were sung and passages read from the Bible, after which the men were served with a good substantial dinner. The pastor of the Bethel, the Rev. E. R. Pearce, ate with the sailors. The meal consisted of soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, and tea.

At 3 p. m. an afternoon service was held by members of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society. At 8 p. m. an evening service was held by the pastor. Many sailors spent the day reading in the large meeting-room and library which used to be the saloon. A big sign is to be put up on the Bethel this week to indicate its use, as its location is not yet well known to the sailors for whom it is intended.

COSMONICS AS APPLIED TO CHICAGO.

Oliver M. Babcock Reads the Fortune of This City by a New Science.

One hundred teachers in the public schools gathered in the rooms of the Board of Education Saturday to hear the fortune of the United States told by Oliver M. Babcock, a Chicagoan. Mr. Babcock lectured before the Chicago Institute of Education on the subject of cosmonics. Cosmonics, he explained, is a science based on history and is itself a science of physical prophecy.

Having outlined his science Mr. Babcock proceeded to apply it to Chicago, which, he said, is destined to become the largest city of the most powerful and largest country on the globe. Its area as a corporation will be obstructed and perhaps limited by present county lines, but in population, unity, and identity of purpose will be practically one city. It will include Waukegan, Elgin, Aurora, Joliet, and extend to the Indiana State line. Before 1950 it will have a population of 10,000,000, says Mr. Babcock. It will be the capital city of the North American Continent, which will then be under the Government of the United States. "The Conflict of Ages" will end in the great Mississippi Valley—"the Valley of Decision," with Chicago and St. Louis as the chief rallying points. Of the two cities Chicago will probably remain the larger.

"To be modest," said the speaker, "we will claim for Chicago's future in population, commerce, and wealth more than three times that of St. Louis, double that of New York, and more than London in the not far away future."

SUPPRESS GAMBLING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Police Captains and Sergeant Suspended Because Concerns Run Openly.

New Orleans, La., March 25.—[Special.]—Police Captains Journee and Collein and Sergt. Boyee have been suspended from duty pending investigation and trial, and more removals from active duty are promised. The charges made are that the officers have chronically overlooked the fact that gambling houses have been openly operated in numerous places in their districts. Police Commissioners Dunn and Demourelle and half a dozen members of the last grand jury have been accumulating evidence in the matter. These gentlemen visited the racetrack and found roulette tables openly conducted, as well as a mechanical racing apparatus on which bets were made by the score. Many gambling houses of the lowest character were also found running in the First and Fourth Precincts. No attempt at concealment was made at any of the places, so the police Captains in refraining from raiding the concerns were guilty of the grossest negligence, if not connivance. The public attention has been much excited over the matter, not so much at the detection of the gambling-houses as at the punishment of the derelict police officials. Public opinion supports the action taken, and now that it is aroused there is a possibility that the matter will be pushed until the police force is purified and the gambling concerns are run out of the town.

Wishin' for Her Love.

When evenin' gits to flingin' dusky shadows 'cross the earth,
An' the cricket starts its music from the crack beside the hearth,
Dear old mother gits to drummin' kind o' sad like on the pane,
Lookin' an' a-wishin' for her love to come again.

Her dimming eyes go searchin' 'mongst the sparklin', starry blue,
An' her heart's a-wearyin' lonely for the only love she knew;
An' she gives a sudden startin' at the clickin' o' the gate,
Like she did in days of old when dad was sort o' late.

She stands there tell the moonbeams nestle softly on her cheek,
An' a voice from out the stillness in a whisper seems to speak,
An' blends itself caressing with the croonin' wind's refrain,
An' she knows with morrow's dawnin' she will be with him again.

—*Edward N. Wood.*

Test of Beauty.

Mrs. Upton—"Seeing my daughter every day I never noticed that she was particularly nice-looking; but this afternoon I discovered that she is entrancingly beautiful."

Mr. Upton—"Eh? This afternoon?"

Mrs. Upton—"Yes. We entered a street car and two young gentlemen gave us their seats."—*New York Weekly.*

OUTLOOK JUST FAIR.

LABOR TROUBLES MAY DELAY GENERAL RECOVERY.

Cheap Money and Cheap Building Material Suggest the Employment of Idle Labor—Mutual Concessions Should Be Made—Uncertainty Regarding the Silver Question—In the Produce Markets Prices Remain Low—Wheat Shorts Rather Nervous Over Weather Conditions.

The decision of the Illinois Steel company to resume operations at its South Chicago plant is taken as one of the most promising signs of the times. To be sure there are reductions in the scale of wages as in the case of most recent resumptions. It is taken as a sign of improvement in the iron industry which has been depressed. Stocks are gradually running short and as confidence is restored other industries will fall into line on resumption of work, following the lead of so prominent a corporation as the Illinois Steel company. One of the most dangerous elements in the industrial situation is the attitude taken by workingmen. Manufacturers who have been forced to stop business on account of adverse conditions will be unwilling to begin operations in the face of labor troubles and threatened strikes. The logic of the last eight months should convince workingmen that this is a time for mutual concessions and compromises between employers and employés.

The threatened strike of the brickmakers is especially to be deplored at this time. Cheap money, low prices for building material, and a satisfactory labor market have caused a surprising volume of business in building lines. Special inducements have been offered during the last few months to rent-payers to become home-owners, and the statistics furnished by the Building Commissioner indicate that arrangements have been made to take advantage of them. The speculative building of flats is not so active as it has been in previous years, but if labor conditions remain favorable any shortage will be offset by the more satisfactory development of building for use and occupancy of owners.

The element of reduced cost of labor and material is more important than may appear at first sight. In fact, to it is due any activity in building rather than to the conditions of the rental market, which are by no means tempting. A statement has been made to the effect that the Hartford Building could be built now for $100,000 less than it cost a year ago.

Such margins as this have decided many capitalists to take a certain amount of risk on renting their buildings. Any general disturbance in the labor market will have a tendency to check building operations. The inauguration of strikes at this time adds to the feeling of uncertainty and hesitancy to which many of the troubles of the last few months have been due.

A fractional decline in sterling quotations late in the week removed the immediate prospects of gold exports. For some time bills have been unusually scarce and rates a shade above the export point. With rates as at present there is no profit in shipments, and engagements made early in the week were canceled on the prospects of a decline. Unfavorable action on the Bland bill may offset the effect of the slight change in conditions of demand and supply and consequent reduction of rates. The foreigners are particularly sensitive on the subject of silver legislation and the failure of the President to veto the Bland bill may inaugurate a dumping of American securities by foreign holders sufficient to turn the tide of trade balance. The free gold in the vaults of the Treasury remains at about $107,000,000, the total immediately after the $50,000,000 bond issue was disposed of.

The markets which are most directly affected by the uncertainty regarding the seigniorage bill showed but little change during the week. The bond trade was active throughout the country, although issues are carefully scrutinized.

There is no change in money conditions. There is still a large surplus of funds to loan on legitimate enterprises and a light demand from satisfactory applicants.

The anthracite coal trade is now in a "between seasons" condition. Dealers are buying only sufficient coal to supply immediate requirements or are working off winter stock before the spring business opens.

So far as the wheat market is concerned no advances have been made in any direction, and the immediate future of prices hinges largely on weather conditions. The bears are by no means aggressive, nor, on the other hand, is there much to indicate any considerable buying for investment account. It may be noted, however, that every time the market looks especially soft there is a quiet absorption of offerings, and it is not at all impossible that present cheap wheat has some friends with enough confidence in the situation to buy the property and put it away. There have been opportunities for this cheap buying, too. At no time during the week did the market get a cent away from the lowest point at which the May delivery has ever sold. While there is nothing in the way of news to depress the price further the market still lacks bull leadership or buying of decisive character. Of course there is present the old argument of a world of cheap wheat pressing on the consuming markets, with buyers indifferent, yet even this has lost novelty and consequently force. The visible supply, large though it is, continues to decrease much faster than a year ago, at which time manipulated markets encouraged free shipments toward terminal points, and exports are really liberal.

The most important element in the situation is the weather. This at the moment is by no means bearish, and the week closed with many in the trade really apprehensive of damage to the winter wheat fields. Summer sunshine and flower-laden breezes over the Southwest gave way to a cold wave accompanied by strong winds. The temperature was moderately low, and reports were received of some damage, especially in Kansas. Before the force of the trying weather is spent it is not impossible that much damage may result. While the week closed with the reports at hand of this character unverified, the disposition was to cover short lines of wheat.

Corn has made no recovery, selling all the week close to the lowest prices on the crop, with the May around 37c. The receipts are not especially large, but the cash demand is indifferent. The requirements for shipments to the East constitute one of the arguments of the bulls, and this has apparently lost its power to bring strength. Cheap rates of rail freight have stimulated the movement, especially to nearby sections east of Chicago, and it is not at all impossible that when pasturage is good and cattle are placed on grass the demand may fall away materially. The stocks in the East are as a rule small, but in a short time the 7,000,000 bu afloat in the Chicago harbor will go down the lakes and be distributed; and even though the corn disappears largely from the visible supply through a shifting of ownership it will be there, will possibly depress the cash market and reflect on futures. The other bull argument is the government report showing smaller reserves in farmers' hands than usual at this time of year. The bears insist that the large visible supply suggests a long interest of considerable magnitude, that with cash lots at a discount shipping houses will not buy the futures and relieve the longs, and that with the advent of settled weather liquidation is not among the impossibilities.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000	ACo8s	112½@113
20000	Atch 4s	75⅞@76
2000	BNY&E1st	128
5000	BCR&N1st col t5s	97⅞@97¼
14000	CNJreg 5s	113¾@113½
30000	C&Ocn5s	105⅞@106¼
4000	C&Ogn 4½s	74¾
1000	C&O-R & A divist cn 4s	91
11000	CB&Qcn7s	121¼
10000	CB&Q Nebex 4s	90½@90⅞
5000	C&EI gen 5s	101
6000	C&NP1st	46⅛@46¼
3000	C&NW25-yr db 5s	107½
5000	C&NW30-yr db 5s	108⅞
1000	CRI&Px 5s	101⅛
5000	CRI&Prg6s	124⅞
5000	CCC&Igm	120
2000	E&TH 1st	111
1000	Ed El 5s	105¼
1000	EL&BS 5s	99¼
1000	FW&DC 1st	77½
8000	GH&SA-M&Pd5s	91⅞
5000	GEdeb5s	83½
16000	IllC4s-1953	97⅞
10000	KP 1st cn	93
1000	Laclede Gas 1st	85
2000	L E & W 1st 5s	113¾
5000	LNA&Cgm	65
1000	L & WB cn asst	107⅞
10000	Mex Int 1st 4s	68½
15000	MK&T 1st	81
12000	MK&T2ds	44⅛@44½
1000	M&SP1st-SM dv	116
10000	M&SPgm4s SerA	90½
10000	MK&E1st	81⅞
18000	MPcon 6s	99@100
1000	M&Ogm4s	59½
5000	NYC1stcp	125¼@125¾
1000	NYC&StL4s	99¾
1000	NY&H1stcp	120
1000	NYLE&W n 2d cn	85
1000	NYLE&W f 5s cp	82½
30000	NYO&W rf4s	83¾
1000	N Y O &W cn 5s	109¾
1000	NP1st cp	113
5000	N P1st rg	113¾
2000	OS1st	97
7000	OR Im1st	98¼
13000	OrImp 5s	56½@57
5000	OR&N1st	108¼
10000	OSL6s	89½@90¼
1000	PD&E 1s	77½
30000	P&E inc	18
60000	P&R1st inc	36¼@37
11000	P&R2d in	25½@25¾
38000	P & R 3d in	20@20¼
5000	P&Rgm4s	76¼@76¾
20000	R&D 6s	115
18000	RT col tr 6s tr re	51½@51¾
130000	RT col tr 5s tr rs	23¼@24¼
1000	SLA&TH2d in	103½
1000	SL&IM 2d	106½
1000	SL&IM 5s	79
3000	SLSW&2din	18¼@18¾
7000	SP of Arz1st	93
23000	TexP 1sts5s	81½@81¾
99000	T&P 2d	23¾@24¼
1000	TP& W4s	78¾
11000	US LeatherC 6s	106½
13000	U&Dist 5s	100¾
1000	UE1 1st	96½
22000	Wab 1st 5s	104¾@104½
1000	WSgt 4s rg	103¾
2000	WNY&P1st	99¾

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1 per cent; closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5½. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills 488½@488¾ for demand and 487@487¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, 488@489½; commercial bills, 486@486¼. Silver certificates, 58⅞@59½.

The total sales of stocks today were 59,000 shares, including American Tobacco, 3,000; American Sugar, 4,000; Burlington, 2,000; Chicago Gas, 5,000; Distillers' and Cattle Feeding, 12,000; National Lead company, 1,200; Reading, 2,000; Reading 3d assessment paid, 3,600; Rock Island, 1,200; St. Paul, 7,700; Texas and Pacific, 2,000.

MINING STOCKS.

New York, March 24.—Mining shares—Closing prices: Chollar, 30c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, 60c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross, 45c; Homestake $11.00; Mexican, $1.25; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.25; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Standard, $1.25; Union Consolidated, 70c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $15.50; Bulwer, 5c.

San Francisco, Cal., March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 9c; Belcher, 66c; Best & Belcher, $1.40; Bodie Consolidated, 10c; Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 37c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Crown Point, 43c; Eureka Consolidated, 15c; Gould & Curry, 68c; Hale & Norcross, 50c; Mexican, $1.40; Mono, 5c; Nevada Queen, 1c; Ophir, $2.45; Potosi, 86c; Savage, 38c; Sierra Nevada, $1.05; Union Consolidated, 74c; Yellow Jacket, 60c.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—Mining shares, closing prices: Boston & Montana, $27.00; Butte & Boston, $10.25.

FROM WEAKNESS TO STRENGTH.

Wheat Closes Firmer, with Shorts Buying—Coarse Grains Unsupported.

The initial weakness in wheat last Saturday morning gave way to strength when it seemed probable that the cold weather might extend into the winter wheat belt. Shorts covered and the latest prices in a dull and a narrow market were the best. Corn and oats were in poor shipping demand and weaker and provisions heavy through the selling on the part of local packers.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.		Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.	
WHEAT.						
Mch	$56¾@	.....$	56½@	56⅝$	.....@	56⅝
May	57⅞@	57⅛	57½@	57⅛	.....@	57⅛
July	59½@	.....	59⅜@	59⅝	.....@	59⅝
CORN.						
Mch	$35⅞@	.....$	35½@	35⅞$	.... @	35⅞
May	37⅛@	....	36⅞@	37⅛	.....@	37⅛
July	37⅝@	38	37⅞@	38	.....@	37⅞
OATS.						
May	$30⅞@	.....$	30⅞@	30⅞$	.....@	30⅞
July	27⅞@	.....	27½@	27⅞	.... @	27½
Sept	24⅞@	....	24½@	24⅞	.....@	24½
MESS PORK.						
Mch	$11.02½@	.....$	10.90	@10.97½$	.....@	10.90
May	11.05 @	. ...	10.95	@11.02½	.....@	10.95
July	11.05 @	.....	10.92½	@11.00	.....@	10.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.						
Mch	$6.90 @	. ...$	6.90 @	..... $	.....@	6.90
May	6.67½@	.....	6.62½@	6.67½	. ...@	6.65
July	6.57½@	.....	6.52½@	6.57½	.....@	6.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.						
Mch	$5.72½@	.....$	5.65 @	.....$	.....@	5.65
May	5.75 @	.....	5.67½@	5.72½	.... @	5.67½
July	5.75 @	.. ..	5.67½@	5.70	. ...@	5.67½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat...$	75¼	$........@ 78	$72¾@........
No. 2 corn....	40⅝	........@ 42⅜	43⅛@ 43¼
No. 2 oats...	....	........@ 31⅛	31
Mess pork.....	....	........@17.62½	17.60
Lard...	....	........@11.32½	11.00
Short ribs.....	....	........@10.10	....

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Grain, Provisions, and Oil, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Sales, 810,000 bu; No. 2 red quiet and weaker under bearish Illinois crop report, disappointing weekly exports, and fairly good weather in wheat belt; May sold off to lowest point it has ever reached, 61 3-16@61¼c; July, 63 5-16@63¼c; December, 68⅛@68½c. Rye—Nominal. Corn—Receipts, 28,900 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; No. 2 opened weaker on the expectation that good weather West would encourage a more liberal movement; May, 42⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 144,900 bu; No 2 dull and featureless; track, white State, 38@42c; track, white Western, 38@42c.

Butter—Receipts, 5,900 pkgs; quiet and barely steady; State dairy, 14@20c; State creamery, 14@17c (old); Western dairy, 12@15c; Western creamery, 15@22½c; Elgins, 22½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,900 pkgs; dull and easy; State, large, 9@12c; State, small, 7@13c; part skims, 3½@10c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Steady and active; State and Pennsylvania, 12c; Western, 12c; Southern, 10½@12c.

Petroleum—Dull; all ports, $5.10@5.15.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 24.—Wheat—Today's receipts were 268 cars; these were for Friday and Saturday; shipments, 54 cars for the same two days. At first there was a decline of ¼@⅜c from the opening, although later the decline was regained and the market closed firm. May wheat opened at 57⅞c; July, 59¼c. Close: March and May, 58c; July, 59⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛c. The demand was good for cash wheat and the offerings of No. 1 Northern sold at 59⅜c, with a few thin cars going below, and some fancy wheat selling above. About 100 cars sold to arrive at 59¼@59⅜c and a few sales for September delivery were made at 58⅜c. Business was active during the fore part of the day, but dull toward the close, and only moderate transactions upon the whole. Receipts of wheat in the country were reported small by the different elevator companies buying there, and it is supposed there will be a large decrease shown in the country elevator stocks Monday. Receipts of the week were about 760,000 bu. Mills were running pretty steadily and ground nearly 800,000 bu in the week.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Cash lower, 52⅛c; May fell off ⅜@½c early, but rallied later and closed same as yesterday, 54⅜@54½c; July closed ⅛c better, 56¼c. Corn—Weak and slow; closed ⅛c off; cash, 34⅛c; May, 34¼@34⅜c; July, 35⅛c. Oats lower; cash, 31c bid; May, 31⅛c bid; July, 25⅜c. Rye—Dull; 50c. Barley—Firm, but slow; sample sales of Iowa, 53c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 255,000 bu; oats, 83,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 59¼c; extra No. 3 red, 58c; No. 1 white, 60½c; moderate demand. Corn—Receipts, 25 cars; firm feeling prevails, though demand is not large; cash No. 2 yellow, 41@41¼c; No. 3 yellow, 40@40¼c; No. 2 corn, 40¼c; No. 3 corn, 39⅜c; No. 2 white, 39c. Oats—Receipts, 15 cars; market strong and especially for choice white; cash No. 1 white, 37¼@37½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c.

Toledo, O., March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 56¼c; May, 58⅛c; July, 60c. Corn—Dull; cash, 39c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 cash mixed, 32c. Rye—Firm; cash, 50½c. Cloverseed—Higher, active; cash and March, $5.72½; April, $5.50; October, $5.85. Receipts—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 27,500 bu; oats, 300 bu; cloverseed, 1,975 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 400 bu; cloverseed, 2,615 bags.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—Grain—Wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 59⅛@59⅜c; May, 60⅛@60¼c; July, 61½c asked; steamer, No. 2 red, 56⅛@56⅜c. Corn steady; spot and month, 41⅝@41⅞c; April, 41⅞@42c; May, 41¾c bid; steamer, mixed, 41c bid. Oats firm and steady; No. 2 white, Western, 38@38½c; No. 2 mixed, Western, 35½@36c.

Peoria, Ill., March 24.—Grain—Corn active, higher; No. 2, 36½c; No. 3, 35⅜c. Oats—Steady, easier; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31⅜c. Rye—Scarce; No. 2 nominal. Whisky—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 93,600 bu; oats, 150,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 62,400 bu; oats, 141,900 bu; barley, 700 bu.

Duluth, Minn., March 24.—Wheat—Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 60⅛c; March, 57⅜c; May, 61⅛c; July, 62⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; March, 56⅛c; May, 59⅞c; July, 61c; September, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55⅜c; No. 3, 49⅛c; rejected, 43⅞c. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 59⅞c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 134; corn, 1; oats, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 31,831 bu. Shipments—None.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.—Grain—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 49c; No. 2 red, 56c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 31¼@31⅛c; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn and oats, none.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prices, Sales, and Receipts at the Principal Points.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 19	13,819	77	21,615	13,179
Tuesday, March 20	3,318	854	16,321	15,253
Wednesday, Mar. 21	17,859	367	22,383	7,438
Thursday, Mar. 22	12,744	204	19,743	7,104
Friday, Mar. 23	6,428	123	21,512	6,466
Saturday, March 24	500	....	15,000	3,000
Totals	54,668	1,635	116,574	52,440
Previous week	50,140	1,213	148,781	57,327
Cor. week 1893	44,582	1,821	92,167	50,470
Cor. week 1892	54,768	2,692	122,744	40,614
Shipments—				
Monday, March 19	3,149	....	8,711	364
Tuesday, March 20	627	6	6,948	450
Wednesday, Mar. 21	3,647	2	9,089	1,975
Thursday, Mar. 22	5,721	3	8,135	46
Friday, Mar. 23	3,568	22	8,479	....
Saturday, Mar. 24	1,000	....	6,000	1,000
Totals	17,712	33	47,362	3,835
Previous week	19,035	43	61,817	4,551
Cor. week 1893	14,738	38	39,036	8,553
Cor. week 1892	20,292	129	91,443	11,702

Since Jan. 1, 1894, to date Chicago has received 1,800,500 hogs, against 1,313,669 the corresponding period last year, 2,149,358 two years ago, and 2,753,650 three years ago.

Packers purchased 72,358 hogs last week, against 85,095 the previous week and 53,917 a year ago. Armour & Co. took 18,017; Swift & Co., 11,900; Anglo-American Provision company, 7,150; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 4,108; International and Wells Packing company, 6,200; N. Morris & Co., 5,593; Jones & Stiles, 3,900; T. J. Lipton & Co., 2,511; J. Healy, 1,850; Viles & Robbins, 5,529; and butchers, 5,600.

Today's receipts are estimated at 29,000 hogs, 14,000 cattle, and 16,000 sheep, against 21,615 hogs, 13,819 cattle, and 13,179 sheep one week ago, and 17,060 hogs, 19,330 cattle, and 9,323 sheep one year ago.

Receipts for the week ending March 31 are estimated at 52,000 cattle, 140,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep, against 54,396 cattle, 85,561 hogs, and 50,843 sheep the corresponding week last year, and 56,946 cattle, 121,397 hogs, and 38,304 sheep two years ago.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis last week were 107,500 cattle, 207,900 hogs, and 71,100 sheep, against 96,800 cattle, 249,500 hogs, and 77,000 sheep the previous week, and 91,500 cattle, 172,000 hogs, and 78,500 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Only 500 cattle arrived Saturday, and the market was dull at the decline established earlier in the week. A few 953@1,205-lb Texas steers sold at $3.10@3.25, and native steers, 960@1,400 lbs, at $2.90@3.80. Native cows sold largely at $2.30@2.65; stockers and feeders sold at $3.00@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700-lbs.	$4.25@4.50
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500-lbs	3.60@4.20
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400-lbs	3.20@3.55
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300-lbs	3.00@3.40
Poor to fair, 900@1,100-lbs	2.80@3.20
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.60@3.25
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.35@2.65
Inferior to good canning cows	1.65@2.35
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200-lbs	2.50@3.60
Native veal calves, 100@400-lbs	2.50@3.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300-lbs	2.50@3.60
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.90@2.60

Hogs—The market was active again and values were without quotable change compared with Friday and 5@10c higher than a week ago. Mixed and light sold at $4.50@4.75 and heavy at $4.30@4.75; bulk, all grades, $4.25@4.70. Pigs sold at $4.25@4.70.

Sheep—Arrivals of sheep were quite heavy Saturday, but they came in mostly on order. Swift & Co. alone had in 1,500 from Nebraska. All on sale went readily at strong prices. Sales included 578 Western, 108 lbs, at $4.00; 498 Mexican yearlings, 80 lbs, at $4.10; 398 shorn lambs, 70 lbs, at $4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,200. Steady and strong. Texas steers, $2.30@3.15; Texas cows, $1.60@2.40; shipping steers, $2.70@4.25; native cows, $1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,100; shipments, 1,700; 5@10c lower; bulk, $4.35@4.42½; heavies, packers', and mixed, $4.35@4.45; lights, Yorkers, and pigs, $4.30@4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. Market about steady; choice corn fed steers up to 1,350 lbs, $3.80@4.15; good do, $3.50@3.75; fair to good butcher steers, $2.70@3.40; feeders, $2.60@3.50; stockers, $1.60@2.85; choice cows and heifers, $3.00@3.50; good do, $2.50@2.90. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 4,600. Market supply light; choice heavy, $4.70; light, $4.60@4.62½.

Omaha, Neb., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market active and steady at $3.00@4.00; Westerns, $2.75@3.50; Texans, $2.25@3.25; cows, $1.75@3.10; feeders, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,800; market strong to 5c higher; light, $4.45@4.55; heavy, $4.45@4.50; bulk, $4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market stronger at $2.50@3.50; lambs, $2.75@3.80.

Sioux City, Ia., March 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; yesterday, 1,470; shipments, 66; 5c higher, $4.45@4.50; bulk, $4.50. Cattle—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 121; shipments, 1,237; steady; feeders, $2.60@3.20; yearlings, $2.25@3.00; cows, $1.25@2.50; bulls, $2.00@2.50; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions, Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

Judge Stein—Contested motions.

Judge McConnell—Contested motions, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

Judge Ewing—Contested motions.

Judge Gibbons—Motions of course and contested.

Judge Smith—Will hear Judge Horton's contested motion calendar; call for today, first twenty-five cases, to be continued from day to day until finished, after which he will take up Judge Horton's regular trial calendar.

Judge Windes—Short cause calendar—Nos. 24,369, 25,149, 24,768, 25,202, 21,926, 22,914, 19,092, 23,778. 2 p. m.—Trial call term—Nos. 7,866, 7,900.

Judge Dunne—Short cause calendar—Nos. 20,970, 23,231, 24,462, 24,948, 25,209, 24,566, 12,784, 24,635, 23,508, 22,376, 25,138, 25,201, 24,627, 22,833, 17,779, 22,550, 14,600, 17,944, 24,342, 24,493.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar—Nos. 7,832, 9,780, 9,782, 11,154, 10,692, 7,266, 7,766, 5,153, 11,070, 5,954, 10,742, 11,537, 11,426, 7,645, 11,784, 7,268, 9,563, 11,258, 11,327, 11,355, 11,493, 11,630, 10,467, 3,709, 4,127.

Judge Burke—Will not call short cause cases today, but will continue the trial of No. 1,426. Cases from Judge Baker's short cause calendar assigned to Judge Smith have been reassigned to Judge Burke.

Judge Scales (County Court)—9 a. m., No. 11,051; 10 a. m., Nos. 10,696, 10,697, 9,911, and 11,892.

Judge Kohlsaat (Probate Court)—General business.

Judge Blanke—Short cause calendar—Nos. 8,421, 9,315, 10,982, 10,486, 9,551, 11,040, 9,261, 9,764, 10,482, 9,243, 10,916, 9,034, 11,635, 153,367.

Judge Clifford—No. 2,354 on trial.

Judge Payne—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,836, 11,213, 9,879, 9,674, 11,136, 11,606, 10,463, 9,993, 10,915, 10,690, 11,787, 9,029, 10,467, 11,618, 11,591, 9,028, 6,332, 9,050, 11,890, 11,806, 9,067, 11,740, 9,534, 11,767, 10,365.

Judge Adams—Short cause calendar—Nos. 16,136, 22,894, 25,082, 14,869, 11,772, 10,294, 24,620, 22,282, 20,450, 23,301, 19,854, 24,494, 18,214, 18,215, 21,138, 11,526.

Judge Sears (Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 2,379, 2,458, 2,488, 2,495, 2,486, 2,496.

Judge Baker (Criminal Court, Branch No. 4)—Nos. 2,548, 2,323, 1,932, 1,669, 2,555, 2,877, 2,626, 1,927, 2,658, 2,554, 2,387.

Judge Bunn (United States Court)—Criminal cases.

Bullish Points

1. Price of wheat lowest in 30 years and far below cost of production here.
2. The visible supply is six million bushels less than a year ago and decreasing in faster ratio.
3. Farmers' deliveries are not half what they were a year ago.
4. The winter wheat area is 1,500,000 acres short and is the smallest in the past 15 years.
5. Low prices likely to reduce the spring acreage proportionately.
6. Stocks of flour are very low in this and in importing countries and must increase as times improve.

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eders, 700@1,200-lbs. 2.50@3.60
es, 100@400-lbs........ 2.50@5.50
@1,300-lbs............ 2.50@3.60
ls, and stags........... 1.90@2.60
market was active again and val-
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sold at $4.50@4.75 and heavy at
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readily at strong prices. Sales
Western, 108 lbs, at $4.00; 498
, 80 lbs, at $4.10; 398 shorn
t $4.00.

CK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Mo., March 24.—CATTLE—Re-
shipments, 1,200. Steady and
teers, $2.30@3.15; Texas cows,
pping steers, $2.70@4.25; native
00; stockers and feeders, $2.60@
50@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 6,100;
00; 5@10c lower; bulk, $4.35
s, packers', and mixed, $4.35@
orkers, and pigs, $4.30@4.45.
s, 1,500; shipments, none.
., March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts,
ts, none. Market about steady;
steers up to 1,350 lbs, $3.80@
$3.50@3.75; fair to good butcher
40; feeders, $2.60@3.50; stock-
; choice cows and heifers, $3.00
o, $2.50@2.90. HOGS—Receipts,
ts, 4,600. Market supply light;
.70; light, $4.60@4.62½.
, March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts,
active and steady at $3.00@4.00;
5@3.50; Texans, $2.25@3.25;
0; feeders, $2.50@3.50. HOGS
00; market strong to 5c higher;
.55; heavy, $4.45@4.50; bulk,
Receipts, 600; market stronger.
lambs, $2.75@3.80.
Ia., March 24.—HOGS—Receipts,
day, 1,470; shipments, 66; 5c
.50; bulk, $4.50. CATTLE—Re-
sterday, 121; shipments, 1,237;
$2.60@3.20; yearlings, $2.25@
5@2.50; bulls, $2.00@2.50; oxen,

rt Calls for Today.

—Contested motions, Nos. 1 to 15
—Contested motions.
NELL—Contested motions, Nos. 1
—Contested motions.
NS—Motions of course and con-
—Will hear Judge Horton's con-
calendar; call for today, first
s, to be continued from day to day
after which he will take up Judge
r trial calendar.
S—Short cause calendar—Nos.
24,768, 25,202, 21,926, 22,914,
2 p. m.—Trial call term—Nos.
E—Short cause calendar—Nos.
24,462, 24,943, 25,209, 24,566,
23,508, 22,376, 25,138, 25,201,
17,779, 22,550, 14,600, 17,944,
HINSON—Short cause calendar—
0, 9,782, 11,154, 10,692, 7,266,
,070, 5,954, 10,742, 11,537, 11,-
84, 7,268, 9,563, 11,258, 11,327,
11,630, 10,467, 3,709, 4,127.
—Will not call short cause cases
continue the trial of No. 1,426.
e Baker's short cause calendar
e Smith have been reassigned to
S (County Court)—9 a. m., No.
, Nos. 10,695, 10,697, 9,911, and
SAAT (Probate Court)—General
KE—Short cause calendar—Nos.
10,982, 10,486, 9,551, 11,040,
,482, 9,243, 10,916, 9,034, 11,-
ORD—No. 2,354 on trial.
E—Short cause calendar—Nos.
, 9,879, 9,674, 11,136, 11,606,
10,915, 10,690, 11,787, 9,029,
11,591, 9,028, 6,332, 9,050, 11,-
67, 11,740, 9,534, 11,767, 10,365.
S—Short cause calendar—Nos.
25,082, 14,869, 11,772, 10,294,
20,450, 23,301, 19,854, 24,494,
21,138, 11,526.
(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)
458, 2,488, 2,495, 2,486, 2,496.
(Criminal Court, Branch No. 4)
323, 1,932, 1,669, 2,555, 2,877,
658, 2,554, 2,387.
(United States Court)—Criminal

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YMENT BUREAUS.

PERA SEATS.

IN SONG AND SERMON.

EASTERTIDE IS CELEBRATED IN THE CHICAGO CHURCHES.

Calve, Domenech, and Plancon Worship in Old St. Mary's—All the Episcopal Congregations Hold Services of an Especially Elaborate Nature—Crowds Throng the Roman Catholic Fanes—St. Peter's Episcopal in Lake View Takes Up an Offering for a New Edifice.

Easter was observed properly in the Chicago churches yesterday. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic congregations worshiped, as usual, with elaborate musical programs and their fanes were decorated lavishly with flowers. In the other churches exercises were held quite generally. A notable feature of old St. Mary's Church, near the heart of the business district, was the presence of Calvé, Domenech, and Plancon of the Grand Opera company. The Rev. Father Conley, who preached the sermon, referred seemingly to the A. P. A., counseling his hearers to be patient and christlike under "the persecutions." At the other churches no unusual event occurred. At St. Peter's Episcopal, Lake View, the congregation made an offering toward a new edifice, the present building being inadequate to accommodate the rapidly growing membership. Large gatherings are reported from nearly all the churches.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT GRACE.

The Rev. E. M. Stires Talks Informally—Mr. Roney at the Organ.

Admission to Grace Episcopal Church was by ticket only. Fifteen hundred had been issued. There was a constant stream of members of the congregation and visitors pouring in. The services were at 11. At that hour the crush reached to the sidewalk. Banked high on either side of the rector's chair and extending to the chancel rail were masses of lilies and white carnations. Intertwined were smilax and ivy. Behind the choir there was a wall of hyacinths and white roses, while scattered here and there over the rostrum, in appropriate places, were banks of cut flowers and potted plants.

Following the processional came an anthem from Gounod's "The Redemption," which was rendered with trumpet obligato. The usual Easter hymns, including the "Gloria Patri," "Te Deum Laudamus," and "Gloria Tibi," were sung by the choir and congregation, and appropriate scripture lessons were read. Henry B. Roney presided at the organ.

The Rev. Clinton Locke, the rector, being abroad, his place was filled by his assistant, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. He spoke on the general lessons of the anniversary. To the adults he first addressed himself, showing them wherein their lives could be made more Christ-like. Charity, love for fellow-man, self-denial, and a willingness to work for the Creator were pointed out as fundamental attributes of a true Christian. To the young the story of the day was briefly recounted. Its memory should be an additional incentive for those making a start in life to so frame their actions as to please their Maker.

At the close of the sermon two anthems were sung, followed by the presentation of alms. The choir rendered "Sanctus in C," and the congregation united in the communion hymn. As a close to the morning's services Organist Roney played "Welcome, Happy Morning," as the recessional.

At 4 p. m. a Sunday-school festival was held and at night, with the rendition of another elaborate musical program, Bishop McLaren conducted the confirmation service.

MUSIC AT ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL.

Three Choirs and the Parish Orchestra in the Choral Service.

St. James' Episcopal Church was decorated essentially with marguerites and daisies, heaped in lavish profusion throughout the sanctuary. The altar was buried in marguerites and banked on either side by palms and ferns. The chancel rail was one continuous bank of the marguerites, mingled with smilax, hyacinths, roses, syringa, geraniums, and Easter lilies. The front of the reading desk was covered with a magnificent cross of white hyacinths and white roses on a background of smilax. The choir loft rail was banked with marguerites set off by green, no other flower having been given a place there. In each of the memorial windows flowers were banked in profusion, the donors having confined themselves almost entirely to white blossoms.

The music was by the surpliced choir of fifty male voices under the direction of William Smedley, P. C. Lutkin presiding at the organ. The processional hymn was joined in by the church and was "Hark, Ten Thousand Voices Sounding." "Christ Our Passover" was chanted by the choir, after which Master Arthur Fuller, a soprano, sang a composition of the organist, P. C. Lutkin, a Te Deum in C. The offertory solo was given by W. J. Brown, the leading tenor of the choir, and was by Horatio W. Parker, "Come and see the place where Jesus lay." A third solo was also by Mr. Brown, Gounod's "Sanctus."

The sermon was by the rector, the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, who said in part:

> All our hope of today is centered in that word "risen." Our Lent is over because we have no more cause for suffering. Pain has gone or is sanctified into blessedness, because its meaning and purpose are understood. The dread of death is nothing now because we know there is one stronger than death. The new life of the soul, which has been redeemed and is glad, is as different from the old as life is from death. The new life of the seed sown by the Christian is not bound by the old life of that seed. Like in character it may be, but fuller and richer, if any advance is made. The results are not to be just what was judged from some poor limited experience. The end of a life's work must not be expected to be seen now. This is the sewing time and seed decays. The decay of the present must not be examined into. And when the new life comes it will not be just as was expected it would be. Be true enough to believe that God takes care of all effort. Look to him rather than to the place and time and person that engaged your desire.

At the afternoon service the choir was increased to over 130 voices, the members of the choir of St. John's Mission and the choir of the Sunday-school joining with the regular surpliced choir. This service was a carol service wholly. The choirs were led by the parish orchestra. The offerings were devoted to the work of the general missions. The offerings of Easter lilies were for the sick and the poor.

At 8 o'clock a festival choral service was held, the three choirs of the church being led by the parish orchestra. Before this service Prof. Lutkin gave an organ recital.

BISHOP M'LAREN CONFIRMS A CLASS.

A Feature of the Celebration at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

At the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Washington boulevard and Peoria street, seven distinct services were held. At 6 a. m. there was a choral celebration of the holy eucharist. Similar services followed at 7:30 and 8:30 with matins at 10 a. m. The chief celebration of the day began at 11 o'clock and in connection with it an elaborate musical program was rendered by the choir under the leadership of F. A. Dunster, the choirmaster. The floral decorations were confined to the altar, which was covered with lilies. Bishop William G. McLaren administered the rite of confirmation to thirty-two men, women, and children. He was assisted by the Rev. George D. Wright as gospeler and George S. Todd as epistoler. The sermon, which was delivered by Bishop McLaren, was addressed mainly to the candidates who had just been confirmed. The theme was the resurrection. The Bishop said:

> No fact in history is more firmly established than that of the resurrection of Christ from the dead. To doubt it is to doubt all history. No wonder that the anti-Christs, who abound in this age, assail this great fact and would substitute for this beautiful Easter festival a pagan idea. It is attacked because it is the very foundation of the Christian faith. Yet this great fact cannot be attacked successfully, for running back through the ages is a long line of Easter celebrations to attest it—running back to the very time when the fact of the resurrection became a fact.

In the afternoon the Sunday-school held its annual festival. Potted plants were distributed among the pupils and an address was delivered by the Rev. G. D. Wright. In the evening there was a musical service and a sermon by Mr. Wright. At the conclusion of this service the rite of baptism was administered to twenty-six persons.

ST. PETER'S, IN LAKE VIEW, THRONGED

Rector Edsall's Growing Congregation Fills the Little Church.

Crowds filled the aisles of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on Belmont avenue near Evanston avenue, Lake View, yesterday, despite the chilly Easter morn. Lilies, narcissus blooms, and tulips were used in the altar decorations and callas at the chancel and reading-desk. A full choral service was rendered by the vested choir of fifty voices, which, with the exception of that of Grace Church and St. James, is said to be the largest in the city. The beautiful triumphant Easter music, which has yet touches of reminiscent sadness, was sung with exquisite phrasing and feeling. The offertory, Semper's "King of Kings," was especially well rendered, Master Jesse Hancey, who has a soprano of great purity and clearness, singing the solo with much expression. The Revs. G. D. Phillips and F. M. Goneg, D. D., assisted the rector, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, in the services. The rector took as his text:

> This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice in it.—*Ps. cxviii., 24.*

Mr. Edsall preached a powerful sermon on the hope and promise of eternal life which Easter assures. A glorious day, which displaces sorrow with a positive promise of a life beyond where grief never comes. Until Christ came, while men longed for immortality, they did not believe in it. They had not the faith which is the basis of a definite hope. The incarnation of Christ Jesus, God in man, crowned and attested by his resurrection, is the great self-evident fact of history which reveals to humanity not only the certainty of a future life, "but," said the preacher, "assures us that we shall preserve a conscious, recognizable identity. This it is alone which makes life worth living, religion worth having."

The offertory was for the fund for a new church. The present building, though once greatly enlarged, is totally inadequate. The growth of the church since its establishment eight years ago has been phenomenal. The crowd yesterday filled the pews and aisles.

SONG SERVICE AT ST. ANDREWS.

Fifty Male Voices Take Part in the Glad Easter Service.

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington boulevard and Roby street, there was a service at 10:30 a. m., in which the male choir of fifty voices took part. The altar was covered with roses and lilies. The soloists were E. L. Johnson and Master Duane M. Howard. The "Gloria in Excelsis," by Stainer, was rendered by a quartet composed of Masters Richard Rothwell and Frank W. Pardee, and Messrs. R. C. Parks and F. M. Saunders. "The Easter Morning Breaks Again," a solo, was sung by Henry Sheffield. The Rev. W. C. DeWitt, rector of the church, delivered a sermon from Acts ii., 24. The evidences of the actual resurrection of Christ were cited, and the necessity of the resurrection in the scheme of salvation of the human race pointed out.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The Rev. Father Larrabee Celebrates Solemn Mass—Simple Decorations.

The Church of the Ascension, Elm and La Salle avenue, was crowded nearly all day, services being held from 6 a. m. until late at night. The altar was decorated entirely in white, and on the spotless cloths were set a few bunches of Easter lilies. No other flowers were to be seen in the church. The morning service was a solemn mass, with the Rev. Father E. A. Larrabee as celebrant, the Rev. Father Elliott as deacon, and E. S. Sergeant as subdeacon. The music was entirely from Weber and Schubert. Aside from the music of the mass there was but one other selection, Martin's "The Lute," by the surpliced choir of thirty voices, with C. E. Reynolds as organist and chorister.

AT CHRIST'S REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Cheney Preaches the Easter Sermon—Elaborate Decorations.

Services were held morning and afternoon at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Late Saturday night the auditorium was made beautiful for the occasion by the distribution of flowers and plants so that yesterday the interior, with its fragrance and good cheer, offered a pleasing relief from the rugged wintry weather the members of the congregation encountered on their way to the sanctuary. White roses prevailed, with a generous sprinkling of lilies, azaleas, and hyacinths that were tastefully arranged about the pulpit. "Christ Our Passover" was rendered on the organ by W. B. Woods as the opening hymn, followed by the anthem, "Gloria Patri." Other numbers on the musical program were Festival Te Deum in D, Benedictus in C, and "Christ Is Risen," a tenor solo by Dr. T. M. Mendsen. The members of the choir were Mrs. C. C. Clark, soprano; Miss Alice M. Hayes, contralto; Dr. T. M. Mendsen, tenor; and J. Armour Galloway, basso. The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney preached the morning sermon, choosing for his text St. Mark, xvi., 7. The discourse was devoted to a brief repetition of the story of Christ's resurrection and of his self-sacrifice for the good of mankind. In the afternoon the children of the Sabbath-school gave a song service. Mrs. G. C. Wilson rendered Shelley's "Resurrection."

The chancel of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Adams and Winchester streets, was covered with a bower of lilies and palms at yesterday's services. The font was decorated with cut flowers, while on either side were banked palms, ferns, and festoons of smilax. The regular choir of the church, under the direction of the organist, Thomas Wilson, rendered an elaborate musical program, including Maunders' "Christ Is Risen," by Miss Dougherty as soloist. During the offertory Batiste's "Offertoire in C-minor," for the organ, was played. Bishop Fallows was the preacher. His subject was the "Resurrection," and the text St. Luke xxiv., 6 and 7. The Bishop reviewed the scenes leading to the resurrection and laid special stress upon the spirit shown by the holy women whose faith was unshaken. The speaker then applied the subject to the present time and aptly pointed out the lessons he drew from the subject. The church was well filled. The decorations were due to the energy and zeal of the ladies of the parish, who personally conducted the work. A confirmation service was held in the evening.

PONTIFICAL MASS AT THE HOLY NAME.

Archbishop Feehan Appears in the Cathedral—Father Fitzgerald Preaches.

The hundreds of persons who crowded into the Cathedral of the Holy Name yesterday morning found little change in the regular appearance of the church. No great effort at decoration was made this year. Aside from a few Easter lilies and vases of lilies of the valley and a few potted plants placed on and near the altar there were no other flowers in the church. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at 10:30 a. m. with the Most Rev. P. A. Feehan as celebrant. The Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons and the Rev. J. M. Scanlan officiated as assistant deacons with the Rev. J. P. Dore. The Rev. N. J. Mooney was deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. S. Finn subdeacon, the Rev. P. J. Muldoon master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Harrington assistant master of ceremonies. The features of the musical program were the processional for organ and orchestra, with Prof. William Middleschulte at the organ; the postludium, Bach-Hellmesberger's fugue in A minor, for organ and orchestra, with Prof. Middleschulte officiating at the organ; and the offertory, "Regina Coeli," sung by a quartet consisting of Mme. Francesca Guthrie Meyer, Miss Kate Coffey, Adolf Ernst, and F. A. Langlois. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. Fitzgerald, rector of St. Ignatius College. The text, "He is risen; he is not here," was taken from the Gospel of St. Mark xvi. The argument was that Christ is the pledge and type of human resurrection. He is the pledge drawing an analogy between the first and the second Adam, he being the second Adam. The first Adam came to destroy; the second came to repair. The reparation is through the resurrection and as it came to him he is the type of the resurrection. Modern thought is trying to find for the future of humanity a life based on science, politics, and philosophy. This new life, however, stops at the grave. "Another future which is in Christ begins where this ends," said the speaker. "He rose immortal; so shall we. He rose with the spiritual body; so shall we. He rose unchangable and imutable; so shall we."

CALVE AND PLANCON GO TO CHURCH.

They Attend St. Mary's and Hear Father Conley Preach.

The oldest Catholic parish in the city, St. Mary's, whose church is at Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, has been noted through a long line of years for its Easter services. Yesterday the auditorium of this old edifice was thronged at the great service of the day, high mass, at 11 a. m. The main altar was profusely covered with clusters of lilies, from the midst of whose white petals the candles of the altar burned like stars. The side altars were adorned with banks of palms and vases of cut roses.

Among the most devout in the attendance upon the mass were Mme. Calvé, Mme. Domeneck, and M. Plancon of the Grand Opera company, who, in accordance with Catholic custom, worshiped in the church of the parish in which they have their temporary residence.

The Rev. Father E. A. Murphy was the celebrant of the mass, the Rev. Father P. C. Conley deacon, and the Rev. Father P. O'Dwyer subdeacon. Father Conley delivered the sermon from the text, "Behold, he is risen." In the course of his observations on the lesson to be drawn from the occasion he said:

> In these days when we are assailed with a vindictiveness born of unreason and prejudice it is pleasing to look upon the suffering and endurance of Christ and remember how he was persecuted. We as Catholics should bear these persecutions with a Christian spirit and remember that it is for our church that we are singled out. As he whom we remember today rose above the petty spirit that crucified him, so will we as Catholics rise above the level of the spirit that seeks us out today.

The musical program was excellent. The special features were a violin obligato by J. Siegmund and an alto solo, "O Salutaris," by Miss Alice Coffey.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Largest Catholic Fane in Chicago Too Small for Its Easter Congregation.

The Church of the Holy Family on Twelfth street, the largest Roman Catholic church in the city, was crowded to the doors yesterday morning at the special Easter service. Although large congregations had attended the five masses which preceded the special high mass, there was not even standing room in the body of the church when the service began. The three large altars were brilliantly lighted and elaborately decorated with cut flowers, while over the main altar in a crown of flame were the words "Jesus," "Maria," "Joseph." Promptly at 10:30 a processional was begun by the organist, the doors to the left of the chancel swung open, and 100 acolytes and censor bearers, proceded by Thomas Shea, the master of ceremonies, entered slowly and ranged themselves in their assigned places. Again the grand march resounded and the torch bearers entered, preceding the priests who were to celebrate solemn high mass. The Rev. Michael Corneley, S. J., was the celebrant; The Rev. C. Lagae, S. J., deacon, and Thomas Nolan, subdeacon. The Rev. George H. Hoeffer, S. J., acted as Master of Acolytes and the service was arranged and conducted under his supervision. The pastor, the Rev. M. Dowling, S. J., delivered the sermon. His text was taken from the mass for the day:

> This is the day which the Lord has made, let us exult and rejoice in it. If Christ is not risen, our faith is vain.

The discourse, while it touched upon the facts of the resurrection, was based upon lessons of everyday life. The speaker commanded the closest attention from the vast congregation. The music was specially prepared for the occasion. It was rendered by the regular quartet, which was assisted by a chorus of fifty voices and a large orchestra. Mrs. O'Leary, contralto, sung a solo with effect. The music was rendered under the direction of Prof. Thomas Moore. Before the service was concluded every bit of standing room in the church was occupied, even to the chancel rail, and hundreds outside were unable to reach the doors, but gathered in the street and remained there until the close of the service. The special decorations had been made by the ladies of the parish under the direction of the Rev. Father Dowling.

Vesper service was held at 5 o'clock, when another elaborately arranged musical program was rendered. The evening service was omitted.

ST. JARLATH'S CHOIR REINFORCED.

Notable Musical Selections at the Catholic Fane—Father O'Connor Preaches.

The features of the special service at St. Jarlath's Church, Hermitage and West Jackson streets, were the sermon of the Rev. T. F. O'Connor, the solo by Mrs. Tierney, and Bach's serenade—for the violin—played during the offertory by Prof. Grube. Although there had been several earlier services, the church was crowded at 10:30 a. m., when the special service began. High mass was celebrated, with the Rev. T. E. Cot as celebrant, the Rev. T. F. Cashman, pastor of the church, as deacon, and Father T. F. O'Connor subdeacon. Haydn's mass was sung by the choir, which had been reinforced by several additions. Dr. Tibbetts presided at the organ and Dr. G. F. Gfroerer conducted the musical service. The altars were ablaze with light and handsomely decorated with Easter lilies. Thirty acolytes took part in the celebration of the mass. Palms were massed on the sides of the altars and produced a fine effect. The Rev. Father O'Connor took as his text: "He is risen, he is not here. Behold the place where he lay." Vespers were said in the afternoon. The usual evening service was omitted.

MAKES RELIGION MORE SPIRITUAL.

Prof. Swing's Tribute to the Operation of Material Science.

"Consider the Lilies of the Field," was the text of Prof. David Swing's sermon yesterday morning at the First Church, in which the main argument of the preacher was that the development of material science only tended to make religion more spiritual than before.

"On the day of Waterloo," he said, "when the terrible battle had lasted many hours and the British position was critical, 'O! that Blucher or night would come!' is said to have been the uttered wish of Wellington; and some such thought was probably in the mind of Napoleon also, for he also awaited the coming of a powerful auxiliary. Waterloo may stand for the fields of life and conflict. It is always the wish with us that something or night would come to us, and, with night, peace and oblivion.

"Man is early made acquainted with sorrow, but it is not until he reaches a mature age that he begins to realize the fullness of sorrow. In youth he fills up his time with occupations and pleasures, but as time goes on he learns to stand apart from these things and reflect. It is often then a field of Waterloo with him, on which he waits anxiously for the intervention of some friend, who may come to his relief. God is the friend to whom we must always look for such intervention. Let us consider the lilies of the field—they toil not, neither do they spin—they do nothing but blossom and give out perfume. Yet the intervention of God gives them showers and sunshine as they need it, and if he can watch over them can he not also watch over men.

"In modern times the meaning of the word spirit is better understood than in former ages. Science in its destructiveness has only made religion more spiritual than ever. The ancient conception of God was a humanized conception of a mighty King, irresistible, fond of war, having millions of messengers to execute his purposes. Now all this is changed. Modern science has robbed the ideal of its human attributes but left our conception of him more godlike. Science has revealed the material world as having infinite delicacy unsuspected by the wisdom or the imagination of past ages. Electricity and light are proven to be messengers far swifter than the fabled Mercury, the herald of the Olympian gods. Science has told us something of the nature of these messengers and has discovered something of the mystery of life. But science has not brought material things any nearer to the spiritual. It has, instead, shown the gulf existing between them to be impassable.

"Materialism can never span the gulf between matter and mind. It can make the banks more beautiful, but cannot fill up the chasm any more than engineering skill can fill up the Atlantic. Science cannot explain the mystery of life and still less its connection with mind. Not far removed from the mystery of mind is that of the spirit.

"There have been many revelations of the divine purpose, but reason is a perpetual revelation, for it shows us ten thousand purposes and duties. Reason is not the enemy of religion and must not be discarded from religion. Reason, which can raise up a great nation from its original barbarism, can also build up a church, nobler and grander than either the Protestant or the Catholic. If the several denominations of Christians shall ever find a basis of union and love it will be in reason, that most beautiful of revelations, that they will find it. The business of reason is as much with the spirit as it is with the dust. Herbert Spencer says of Tyndall that he was ever conscious that the study of physics led inevitably to metaphysics. Reason is thus ever led from the study of the dust to the study of the spirit."

ETHICAL VIEW OF THE RESURRECTION

M. M. Mangasarian Gives It in His Lecture at the Grand Opera-House.

M. M. Mangasarian lectured yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House on "The Resurrection of Jesus from an Ethical Standpoint." He said in part:

> Jesus is not dead. After 2,000 years we find that Jesus is gaining, not losing, in the esteem and love of the world. We have his picture by the artists in our galleries and homes, we read the poems inspired by his name, we study the books which expound his doctrines, and we would go any distance today to hear the man who could speak to us in his accents. Men denounce the bigot, the fanatic, the hypocritical church, not because they are Christian, but because they are not Christian.
>
> The resurrection of Jesus, freed from all the theological and traditional associations, has an ethical meaning. It was not the body that rose from the grave, it was the spirit of Jesus. The body perished. It returned to dust and ashes. It was blown away by the winds. It mingled with the streams. It changed into gases. It nourished the grass and flowers. But his crucified truth rose again, It rose again, to teach, to guide, to inspire, to shame men for their sins, to cheer and support men in their virtues. This is the truth of Easter. What the churches emphasize most are the traditions of Easter. Yes, Jesus' truth rose from the grave. All "truth crushed to earth will rise again."
>
> First come the teachers, the ideas, the words, then the actors and actions. First comes Jesus, moving from town to town in his plain Eastern costume with sandaled feet, then come eighteen centuries of struggle for liberty, for truth, for humanity. First comes Martin Luther, an honest monk with his eloquent sermons from the German pulpits; then comes the Reformation. First came Diderot, Rosseau, and Voltaire, then the French Revolution, marking a new era in freedom. First came the apostles of the abolition movement—Parker, Brown, Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, then came Sheridan, Sherman, McClellan, Grant, Lincoln—the reconstruction of the Union with slavery left out. This is the logic of ethics in history.
>
> This is Easter morning. Today our homes and churches are filled with flowers. When will humanity, too, blossom like a flower? Today the churches resound with music. But is there not a strain of sadness mingled with those joyous notes, coming from men and women and children, trampled in the dust, mangled under the hoofs and wheels of greed and inhumanity? Peeping through the open church doors I see children in white robes, lighted candles, congregations with bowed heads, and ascending incense. Has the kingdom of heaven really come? Are these white-robed children with flaming lights in their hands angel messengers announcing that the old things have passed away—war, bloodshed, intolerance, misery, wrong—and everything become heavenly? Or is it the weakness of my eyes and my ears? Are the congregations in the churches bowing out of existence pride, selfishness, injustice, or is it all a dream? There is between Jesus and the church a fatal misunderstanding. His words of love and mercy have been changed into words of hatred and dissension. If sincerity was the power of Jesus hypocrisy is the vice of the church. It is for this that we hear it said that if Jesus were to come back to our earth the churches that pray in his name would shut their doors in his face, would thrust him out of their assemblies and denounce him as a heretic and infidel. But even the church is rising from the grave. It is broader, truer, more hospitable to thought today than ever before.

In his opening remarks, referring to the death of Kossuth, the lecturer said:

> A great apostle of liberty has passed away since our last meeting. Louis Kossuth was a patriot, a friend of the people, a believer in progress. With Mazzini and Louis Blanc Kossuth championed republican government in Europe. Of these three the Hungarian was the most distinguished. He was endowed with remarkable powers of mind. He knew how to persuade, convince, and lead to action. From his early youth he had devoted himself to his country. He felt for the land of his birth as a dutiful son for his mother. He loved Hungary as Joan of Arc loved France. Like all other patriots he suffered for the cause of liberty. In a speech delivered when he landed in New York in 1851 he captivated the heart of the American people with his opening sentence: "I know that I have the honor to be in a country where the sovereign is not the government, but the people." He became master forever after of our sympathy when, in accents of gold, he said: "Democracy is but the embodiment of freedom." America places upon his newly opened grave a flower which the tears of love and gratitude of the liberty-loving world will keep from withering.

AT UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL.

Elaborate Musical Program Is Rendered at Two Services.

Easter was observed at the Union Park Congregational Church. The church was decorated. A special music program was presented. The solos of Mrs. Louis Falk, soprano, "Come, See the Place"; Mrs. Houston Cody, alto, "'Tis Night"; Harry C. Cassidy, tenor, "The Strife Is Over"; John R. Ortengren, bass, "See Now the Altar," were the principal numbers. A serenade for harp, violin, and organ by Miss Emeline P. Farrar, Albert Gruber, and Louis Falk was another feature of the program. In the evening the fifty-third song service was celebrated with selections from the second and third part of Handel's "Messiah," with an address by the pastor, Dr. F. A. Noble, and special music by the Quartet and Choral Society assisted by Miss Emeline P. Farrar, harp; Miss J. Abbie Clark, violin; Fred Rounds, cornet, and Albert Grube, violin. Both services were attended by the 100 members of the Union Park Boys' Brigade, a recently organized military body of boys under the leadership of John Carse.

There was no attempt at floral display at the South Congregational Church, Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street. On the pulpit was a vase of cut roses, while a cluster of lilies adorned the reading desks on the pulpit platform. The church was thronged at the morning service. The Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., preached a sermon. In the evening the church was given up to the Sunday-school.

The First Congregational Church, Evanston, held special services at 10:30 a. m. The pastor, the Rev. J. F. Loba, preached on "Beauty for Ashes, the Transfiguration of Death." At 12:10 Easter services were held by the Sabbath-school and at 6:30 o'clock the young people's services were led by the pastor. The subject was: "The Cross Precedes the Resurrection." Evening services were held at 7:30 o'clock and a brief address was given by the pastor, the subject being, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago." The church was decorated with palms and flowers.

New England Congregational Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, had a double observance, with an attractive musical service both morning and evening. Mr. Seeboeck is the organist and the quartet is as follows: Miss Katharine Meeser, soprano; Miss Ethel Grow, alto; H. B. Stow, tenor; and Charles A. Drew, bass.

SERMON AT Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The Rev. L. McLean Preaches and There Is Music.

A special Easter musical service was held at the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. The organist was H. Carr, and Prof. Robinson led in the singing. The Association male quartet—Charles D. Bennett, George E. Haas, D. C. Chaffee, and Fred E. Hilty—took part. Daniel Sloan presided, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. L. McLean. The service began with the singing of hymns. Prof. Robinson and Mr. Sloan sang a duet, "Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Rest." "The Old Wayside Cross" was sung by the quartet, and Dr. McLean preached. He said in part:

> There is such a thing as moral prostration, as there is physical prostration. There is such a thing as being unable to seize the opportunity to lay hold of salvation. If you lose your soul it is not because the spirit of God did not strive with you. God is not an alarmist. He is faithful, but there will come a time, if we heed not his warnings, when his spirit will not always strive with man. There is such a thing as being given over to hardness of heart. We are traveling along at lightning speed, but we know not when God may call upon us. To wear good clothes, to move in good society, to gain wealth and fame is one thing, but it is another matter to have the spirit of God in your heart. Jesus is the physician of our souls. If we call on him we will find there is balm for our afflicted hearts. The reason why we have so much godlessness and wretchedness in this world is because we are diseased by sin and we have not called on Jesus as our physician to heal us.

Cantata at the Church of Christ.

The special Easter feature of the Church of Christ, No. 3635 Indiana avenue, was a cantata, arranged for the occasion by Prof. Charles McK. Trimmer, the leader, and sung by the full choir of forty-six members. The church was crowded at both the services and hundreds were turned away. The only adornment of the church was a fringe of hyacinths that ran around the edge of the pulpit platform. Prof. William F. Black, the pastor, preached at both services. The soloists were Miss Evelyn E. Gates, Miss Kathryn Allison, Miss E. Louise Headly, Miss Clara Gunzenhauser, Miss Ella Van Arsdale, Miss Stella Brooks, Miss Nellie Shearer, and Mr. Trimmer and Mr. Williams.

St. James' Catholic Church.

St. James' Catholic Church, Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, was crowded to the utmost. The Rev. Father Hugh McGuire, the pastor, conducted the services, and the Rev. Father Reilly, professor of canon law at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, preached the sermon. Prof. Frederick Archer was the organist, and the choir was composed of Miss Reilly, soprano; Miss Tomlins, alto; Mr. Burton, tenor; and Mr. Wade, basso. The Easter music was superbly rendered. The altar was decorated with flowers and potted plants and the Easter cross was illuminated with 100 incandescent electric lights. Grand solemn vespers were celebrated at 7:30 p. m.

All Saints' Church, Ravenswood.

The surpliced choir of All Saints' Church, Ravenswood, sang in the early dawn and later at the regular hour for service yesterday. High mass was celebrated twice, with low mass intervening at 8 a. m., and after the 11 o'clock mass there was a special Easter service for children, in which all of the Sunday-school classes were mustered into the church, each class bearing the banner by which it is distinguished. The choir is under the direction of Frederick Dunstley. The Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton conducted all three masses. He also preached.

Grace Church, Oak Park.

Easter day was observed at the Grace Episcopal Church, Oak Park, by elaborate music and beautiful flowers. The special services were attended by large congregations. At 8 a. m. a simple choral service was rendered, after which the holy communion was administered. At 10:30 a full choral service was rendered under the direction of Prof. Hemington. The Rev. C. P. Anderson, the rector, preached. In the afternoon the children of the Sunday-school had a special service.

St. Mark's Episcopal.

At St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, there were Easter services morning and evening. The altar was decorated in Easter flowers. The sacrament of holy communion was celebrated at 8 a. m. The morning topic of the rector, the Rev. William White Wilson, was "The Fulfillment of Life," and in the evening he spoke on "The Emblems of Immortality." A special program of Easter music was rendered by a choir of forty men and boys.

St. Paul the Apostle.

At the Episcopal Church of St. Paul the Apostle in Austin at 6 and 7 in the morning were communion services and at 10:30 the full choral service. The altar was decorated. The music was under the direction of F. L. Robertshaw and the Rev. Luther M. Pardee preached. Considerable time was devoted to raising funds toward the erection of a new $20,000 church, upon which it is proposed to commence operations next spring.

First Presbyterian, Evanston.

At the temporary quarters of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, in the old Y. M. C. A. Hall, Easter was commemorated by a special song service and baptism in the morning. Schiller's "Christ Our Passover" and Warren's "Magdalene" by a quartet and a solo by Miss Stanford, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," were the chief musical selections. The pastor, the Rev. N. D. Hillis, preached the sermon, the subject of which was "Immortality."

Memorial Baptist Church.

The Memorial Baptist Church, Oakwood and Cottage Grove avenues, celebrated with special Easter services both morning and evening. The pulpit was banked with a profusion of palms and calla lilies. At the 11 o'clock services the pastor, the Rev. L. A. Crandall, preached on the subject, "Resurrection Unto What?" In the evening was the particular Easter service. The exercises were shared in by the pastor, church, and Sunday-school.

St. Thomas' Episcopal.

The morning services at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Thompson. The small church was decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Most of the flowers which were taken to the church Saturday night suffered considerably from the severe cold. The sermon was taken from I. Corinthians, xv., 20. The musical program was under the direction of Frank B. Warring.

Hyde Park Presbyterian.

Easter was observed at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Washington avenue and Fifty-third street. The Rev. Dr. Marquis of the McCormick Theological Seminary occupied the pulpit both morning and evening. The musical program included a harp and organ accompaniments by Miss Lee Timmons and J. N. Brown. The pulpit was decorated with potted plants and calla lilies.

Trinity Reformed Episcopal, Englewood.

The feature of the day at Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Yale and Seventieth streets, was the attendance of Englewood Commandery No. 59, K. T., at the afternoon service, under command of Commander E. E. Holman. The commandery marched in a body from the asylum, Yale and Sixty-third streets, to the church. The musical program was rendered by a surpliced choir of young ladies.

Trinity Episcopal.

At Trinity Episcopal Church few flowers were used. Around the chancel rail, organ, and rector's chair were vases of lilies and roses, while behind the choir drooped festoons of ivy and white carnation. The Rev. John Rouse, the rector, preached a brief sermon. In the evening services were held also. A musical program was carried out.

Church of the Epiphany.

The Church of the Epiphany, Ashland boulevard and Adams street, had special Easter services in the morning and evening. At the morning service an elaborte musical program was rendered. There was a profusion of flowers, lilies and roses, about the altar, and festoons of green hung from the chancel rail. The Easter sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Rushton.

Calvary Episcopal Church.

At the Calvary Episcopal Church, Monroe street and Western avenue, there was a special service in the morning. The rector, the Rev. W. B. Hamilton, preached. In the evening there was a choral service in which the soloist was W. R. Northway, baritone.

Others That Hold Services.

Among the other churches holding Easter services were the Wheadon, M. E., Evanston; Bethel, A. M. E.; St. Mary's, Catholic, Evanston; St. Catherine's, Catholic, Austin; Pilgrim, Congregational; St. Philip's, Episcopal; St. Stephen's, Episcopal; St. Patrick's, Catholic; St. Luke's, Catholic; St. Francis', Catholic; and the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Edgewater.

SNAP SHOTS.

Boston *Herald:* There seems to be no doubt that Grover will spell it with a V.

Des Moines *Leader:* Death loves a shining mark. Gov. Waite has no cause for alarm.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If Hill and some good Western man is the desideratum, what is the matter with Waite?

Atlanta *Journal:* Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have sailed for England. Thus does our gold continue to go abroad.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Who began this tariff agitation which the New York *Herald* declares to be death to business?

Memphis *Appeal-Avalanche:* It should be contrary to law for a newspaper to describe how destructive explosives may be made.

Washington *Post:* Gov. Waite has had sufficient time to think, but there is no evidence to show that he ever engages in that pastime.

Kansas City *Journal:* The full depths of crankism in the United States Senate have not yet been sounded. Waite till Tillman and Pennoyer get there.

Memphis *Commercial:* Populist ticket for 1896: For President, Waite of Colorado; for Vice-President, Peffer of Kansas. Platform: Whiskers and wind.

Kansas City *Star:* Great Britain has found it necessary to declare war on another African King. In other words, Great Britain wants more gold producing land.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Mr. Reed is right in saying that "the dignity of the House is not very large." In fact, it is so small that a great many people are unable to get a glimpse of it.

Philip Sommers Dies in His Room.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 25.—Early this morning one of the boarders at the Hess House detected a strong odor emanating from one of the rooms occupied by Philip Sommers, a well-known druggist, the brother of F. L. Sommers, one of the officers of the American biscuit trust. The door was burst open and Sommers' dead body found in an advanced stage of decomposition. He had, it is supposed, died from morphine poisoning, but whether accidental or otherwise is unknown.

GIVES HIMSELF UP AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Convicted Blackmailer Reclaims Bail to Pay for Attendance Upon His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—A. P. Tonielli, five years ago sentenced to a term in San Quentin and yet unpunished, surrendered himself to justice Friday under extraordinary circumstances. Tonielli in 1888 attempted to blackmail Edward Larcher, a teacher of Latin, out of $300. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months in prison. The case was appealed and Tonielli meanwhile furnished $500 cash bail. The Supreme Court affirmed and sent back the remittitur, but by that time Tonielli had gone East. The remittitur was mislaid and the case forgotten. Friday Tonielli appeared before the Supreme Court and asked to serve his sentence provided the $500 cash bail was refunded. His wife is dying, he said, and he was in great need of money. The case was taken under advisement, Judge Slack saying, however, the money would be refunded if Tonielli furnished $1,000 bonds.

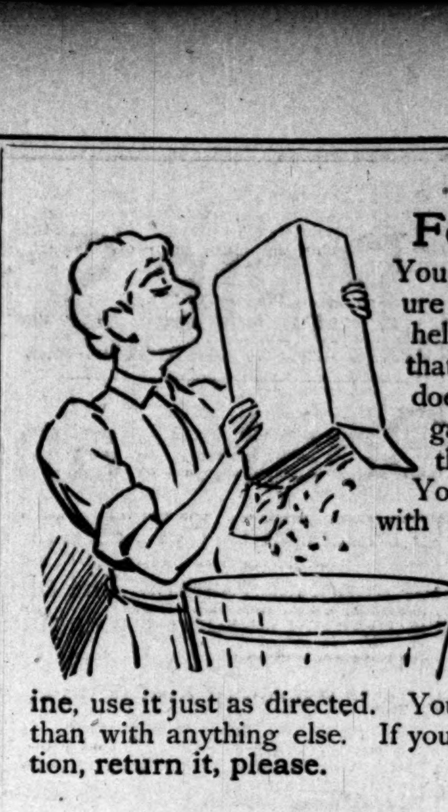
TRAFFIC IS SUSPENDED IN WYOMING.

Snow Is Drifted from Ten to Twenty Feet in Depth—Loss of Live Stock Heavy.

BUFFALO, Wyo., March 25.—Last week's blizzard, continuing seventy hours, has never been approached in severity by any other storm in this locality. Traffic is entirely suspended and communication by wire with the outside world has just been restored. Snow is drifted from ten to twenty feet deep in every direction. The mail coach took five days making one trip for Claremont, thirty miles. The loss of stock is great. In one herd near Buffalo containing stock which had been fed all winter over 20 per cent perished. The loss of range stock will likely be one-half, which will leave scarcely any stock in the country this spring. The tremendous snow fall insures wonderful grazing next season and thousands of head of stock will be driven into the country.

Gratitude to Grover.

Minneapolis *Journal:* It is reported that ex-Queen Lil is going to lecture in this country. This is another thing we have to thank Grover for.



Foolish Woman!
You can't spare the time to measure your Pearline? Well, that helps us, but it's lucky for you that an overdose of Pearline does no harm. It's only extravagance. Beware of a dose of the imitations.
You can get just as good work with enough Pearline as with too much. Just as much as it ought to be used, and don't waste it, and you can't think that it's expensive. To get the best results from Pearline, use it just as directed. You'll save more of everything than with anything else. If your grocer sends you an imitation, return it, please.
388 JAMES PYLE, New York.

This is Parlor Day at Toby's.

PIANOS.
Better Than a Clearing Sale.
Our stock comprises the best pianos—made in our factory. No dead stock to work off. Only one profit and that a small one.
Better Than a Removal Sale.
WE SHALL STAY RIGHT HERE.
219-221 Wabash-av.,
Where you can find us six days in the week selling good pianos at the lowest prices.
Every Day a Bargain Day.
We do not make profit enough to make you a discount of $250, but we can sell you a piano for $200, and a good one, fully guaranteed in every particular.
Better Than a Forced Sale.
We have plenty of money and can sell on easy terms to responsible parties. Eight large salesrooms filled with pianos from a medium-sized upright to a Concert Grand.
Examine all the removal, clearing, discount, and all sorts of advertised pianos, then call and see our bright, clean, new instruments, prices and quality guaranteed, and you will buy from our immense stock the piano you want.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash Avenue.

VICTOR BICYCLES
The same as those that have been sold at $150.00.
We close our entire stock at
$85.00
This is your chance to get Bicycles at half price.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
108 MADISON STREET.

REVELL'S
LAST SIX DAYS OF OUR
MARCH SALE.
BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
DRAPERIES,
CROCKERY,
STOVES,
REFRIGERATORS,
BABY CARRIAGES.
Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

The "Symphony," is the Perfected Self-Playing ORCHESTRA.
Possessing novel features found in no other instrument of its kind.
The performer simply manipulates the stops as in a GRAND ORGAN, and the instrument does the rest.
Sample programme that can be heard every day at our warerooms:
Overture—Tannhauser............Wagner
Melody in F............Rubinstein
Danse Macabre } ....Saint-Saens
Mazurka }
Intermezzo, } ....From "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Scena Chorus }
Selections from "Erminie"............Jacobowski
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2............Liszt
And many other Beautiful Selections.
Lyon, Potter & Co.,
174 AND 176 WABASH AVENUE.

Important to the CLOTHING TRADE.
Owing to a change to take place in our business
We Must Close Out
Within a short time the remainder of our Spring Stock of
Men's and Boy's Clothing
To accomplish this we offer same to the trade at prices MUCH BELOW present values.
STRAUSS, YONDORF & ROSE,
MARKET AND QUINCY-STS.
It will pay you to see us before placing orders.

MOTH Powder kills flies, fleas, roaches, moths, mosquitos, etc. Saves furs and woolens. Never fails. 50c, $1, and $3 per can.
Sold only by BUCK & RAYNER, State and Madison-sts.

Hats { KNOX SPRING SHAPES READY.
Quality and Style Perfect. Six Highest World's Fair Awards.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
Sole Agents, 191-193 State Street.
Fashion Plate Ready—Free.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Sample Coats and Capes

MUCH UNDER REAL VALUE.

Our large purchase of an importer's sample line of new and desirable garments for Spring and Summer wear is making the department unusually interesting to buyers.

They are all new goods, representing nearly every good style (there being hardly any two alike), and it offers a most excellent opportunity so early in the season to get one less than real value.

SAMPLE REEFER COATS in a great variety of styles—both tight and loose fitting fronts—24 to 30 inches long—blacks and colors—worth from $12.50 to $45. To be had at **$7.50, $10.50, $12.50, $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and $30**

SAMPLE CAPES of Cloth, Faille Silk, Sicilian Silk, Moire Antique Silk—elaborately trimmed with lace, jet and ribbon—Capes that would cost usually from $10 to $75—to be had at this sale **$6.75 to $50.00**

SILK WAISTS—We have just made a large quantity of very stylish China Silk Waists—large, full sleeves, with three circular ruffles, edged with lace—crushed collar and cuffs—made to sell at $7.50—A full assortment of sizes on sale today at, each **$5.00**

Special lot of fancy Percale Laundered Shirt Waists—plaited bosoms, standing or turn-down collar—each **$1.50**

Black Silks. Black Silks. Black Silks.

Reliable makes in all weaves of Black Dress Silks at very, very low prices.

50 pcs. Fine Quality Heavy Cord Crystal Silk, $1.50 value, Monday's price, per yard	79c
63 pcs. Satin Duchess, extra good $1.00 value, per yard	69c
25 pcs. 24-inch Heavy Quality Satin Duchess, a $1.65 value, per yard	98c
10 pcs. 27-inch (*note the width*) Satin Duchess, a good, honest $3.00 value	$1.50

Fine Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Embroideries.

In Embroideries today we hold a Special Sale.

Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, one to five inches wide, with Insertions to match—worth up to 25c—all, per yard	10c
Irish Point Embroideries, fine Nainsook Embroideries, and Swiss Flouncings—worth up to 50c—all, per yard	25c
White Embroidery Confirmation and Graduating Dresses—worth up to $7.00—each	$2.50

Laces. Laces. Laces. Laces. Laces.

New invoices on sale today.

Butter-color Laces and Insertions, Bourdon Laces and Insertions, and every scarce lace in the greatest abundance, at popular prices. **10c,** worth 25c; at **25c,** worth 50c; at **39c,** worth 75c.

Silk Hosiery. Silk Hosiery. Silk Hosiery.

A MOST IMPORTANT SALE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

LADIES' three-thread German Silk Opera Hose, thirty-nine inches long, in Blacks, new shades of Tans, Two-Tones, Tan Boots with Nile, Sky, Pink, and Scarlet tops, standard $1.50 hose, per pair	75c
MEN'S German Silk Half-Hose, in Blacks and Tans, 3 pairs for $1.00, or, per pair	35c

Wilton Rugs—500 FINE WILTON RUGS, size 27x54 inches, worth $5.00 each **$2.00**

Good Clothes Gain Prestige

everywhere. You'll take into consideration "your spring looks" at once if you've that enviable characteristic "up-to-date-ness." Nicoll is making

Spring Suits to Order, $20 to $60.

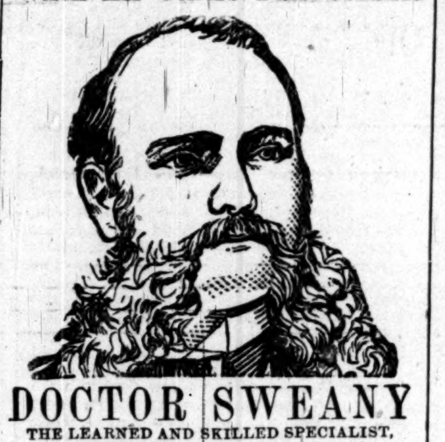
Spring Overcoats, $18 to $40.

—the kind that fill a man with self-satisfaction as to his appearance. Every garment a recent style, a stylish fit and a fit possession.

Ready when promised, *always*.

Nicoll THE TAILOR Corner Clark and Adams.

When All Others Fail Consult



DOCTOR SWEANY

THE LEARNED AND SKILLED SPECIALIST, Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who treats with wonderful success all diseases of men and women. Prompt and permanent cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attending ailments of young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases producing weakness of body and brain, failing memory, and other distressing symptoms unfitting one for study or business.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, tumor, pimples, tetter, eczema, ulcers, loss of hair, scrofula, and blood poison of every nature entirely cleansed from the system, forever restoring health and purity.

CATARRH All diseases of throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidney, or bladder; also rheumatism, piles, rupture.

The doctor will treat the poor who call at his office free on Friday and Sunday afternoons.

WRITE your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings, and medicines sent secure from observation.

Valuable guide to health mailed free.

DR. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st. (cor. Congress), CHICAGO, ILL.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue,
Near 34th-st., New York,
FREE VIEW DAY OR NIGHT.

PAINTINGS

FROM THE
Holland Section of Fine Arts
AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
To Be Sold by Auction,
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
March 29th and 30th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

AUCTION SALE.

We place on sale this week, at our well known auction sales, a splendid assortment of

RICH CUT GLASS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

This assortment contains a large variety of Heavy Cut Glass, in various patterns, very brilliant finish, deep cuttings, and handsome shapes, in Salad and Fruit Bowls, Nappies, Bon Bons, Olive Dishes, Carafes, Cologne Bottles, Powder and Puff Boxes, Spoon Trays, and Decanters.

Also the remainder of the finest collection of Exquisite Silver Inlaid

CLOISONNE VASES

That was ever placed on sale in this city.

The above is without exception the choicest stock ever offered at Auction and merits the attention of the finest trade.

Remember, we carry only the finest goods and sell at your own prices.

Call and inspect our stock.

Sales daily at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

G. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 207 Wabash-av., near Adams.

TOURISTS IN EUROPE SHOULD travel from Liverpool to London by the Great Eastern Railway CATHEDRAL ROUTE. It includes the finest English Cathedrals and Abbeys; Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers; Cambridge University; the Tennyson and Dickens Country, etc. Read "Holidays in England," 100 pages, illustrated, price 25 cents. Direct Daily Service to Continent of Europe, via Harwich, and the Hook of Holland, and Antwerp. Cheap Tours in Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. Guides, pamphlets, etc., from H. J. KETCHAM, 379 Broadway, New York City.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY **CURED** OR NO PAY

Written guarantee to absolutely cure all kinds of Rupture, without Operation or Detention from business. **Examination Free.** We refer you to 5,000 Patients. Call or write for circular.

O. E. MILLER CO.
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.
BRANCH OFFICE, PEORIA, ILL., 200 Observatory Building.

Austin's Dog Bread

For Sale by THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,
Randolph and Washington-sts.

Ladies' Gloves. CENTEMERI'S
Perfect Fitting
Spring Colors Ready.
John T. Shayne & Co.,
Sole Agents, 191-193 State-st.
Mail Orders Wanted.

YOUMANS CELEBRATED HATS, ALSO BISHOP'S UNEQUALLED STYLES
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 STATE ST.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

They Are Worth Money

Look over this wonderful list of coupon offers and pick out what you want. Three coupons, of different dates, cut from Page 2 and brought or sent to the Coupon Department, No. 116 Dearborn-st., University Club Building, will enable you to secure any of these remarkable offers at the prices named below:

Atlas of the World.

Three Coupons and $1.00.
Postage 20 cents extra.

The magnificent work issued by Rand, McNally & Co., formerly sold at $35 in one volume, has now been issued expressly for The Tribune in eight parts, thus making the total cost only $8. No such offer as this has ever been made before, for the great Atlas, 15x21 inches, has no competitor. Each part is bound strongly in paper with a handsome cover.

Handy Census Gazetteer.

Three Coupons and 50 Cents.
Postage extra, 8 cents.

This convenient little book, 5½x7½ inches, bound in a handsome flexible cover, and contains nearly 400 pages. The retail price is $1.00. It contains maps of all the States and of the countries of the world, with abundant statistics. In addition is given the full census of 1890, from the official returns of the government.

Peristyle to Plaisance.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents.
Postage extra, 2 cents.

A beautiful collection of views of the World's Fair. Six colored pictures, fac-similes of water-color sketches by Charles Graham, and twelve striking pen-and-ink sketches. Fine bird's-eye view, in colors, 7x21 inches. With full descriptive history of the Exposition. A magnificent portfolio, printed in parts, each complete.

World and Its Cities.

Three Coupons and $1.00.
Postage Extra, 40 cents.

This book, "The World: Its Cities and Peoples," is of convenient size, 9x12 in., and has 500 pages, equally divided between text and illustrations. The book is protected by copyright and contains 250 engravings on wood. Retail price, $3.00. Views of the cities, cathedrals, sculptures, costumes, and noted places of the world. Bound in silk cloth in handsome oblong style.

Dressmaking at Home.

Three Coupons and 75 Cents.
Postage extra, 16 cents.

This book by **Annie E. Myers**, heretofore sold only by subscription for $1.75, needs no description. The title tells the story. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and in its 380 pages, fully illustrated, gives clear directions for overstitching, hemming, fine stitching, running seams, felling, gathering, tucking, patching, and all the details women want.

Glimpses of the Fair.

20 Cents without The Coupons.
Postage extra, 5 cents.

This is the most popular collection of pictures of the World's Columbian Exposition yet placed on the market. Bound in one handy volume are 192 half-tone engravings from actual photographs, illustrating every nook and corner of the great Fair. These books are selling today for 50 cents in bookstores all over the country.

Reed's Parliamentary Rules.

Three Coupons and 75 Cents.
Postage Prepaid.

This book by the famous ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is just from the press, and its Chicago sale is controlled by "The Tribune." Friends and opponents of Mr. Reed pronounce him the greatest parliamentarian in America. This book is invaluable to every member of a club and every schoolboy. Retail price, $1.25. Bound in flexible leather covers.

Tribune Reversible Map.

Three Coupons and $1.00.
Postage prepaid.

This is the largest single sheet map published, and is 66x46 inches, containing the United States on one side, and the whole world on the other, both printed in colors. Edition of 1894, and strictly up to date. Read the telegraphic news with this map before you. It has always retailed everywhere for $5.00.

Illustrated World's Fair.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents.
Postage Prepaid.

This is a series of 320 pictures of the World's Fair from negatives taken for the Government exclusively. It is issued in parts of 16 pages each. The pictures are 8x10 inches, and each part contains one magnificent double page view, 8x22 inches. The most prominent people of the world will contribute page sketches.

YOU MUST HAVE THE COUPONS.

In each case, three coupons of different dates must be presented with the cash for each coupon offer. Orders by mail will be supplied if postage is inclosed. Any of these books and portfolios can be examined at **No. 116 Dearborn-st., University Building.**

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

"A Clearing Sale" *will begin this morning in the BRANCH GLOVE DEPTS.—Basement Salesroom—of the large accumulation of Broken Lines and Odds and Ends from our 9th Great Semi-Annual Kid Glove Sale. We offer them:*

"At Less than Half Price."

Included are best quality gloves from our Alexandre factory in desirable colors and lengths. Also a lot of new shades in the large button gloves.

New Stitchings.	5 and 7 hook Lacing Gloves. 8 button Mousquetaire Suede.	Worth up to $2.25 pair—
Spring Colorings.	4 large pearl button Glace. 4 large pearl button Suede.	**50c** and
Embroidered Backs.	Mousquetaire Glace. 4 button Dent (Portland).	**75c**

This is a befitting climax to the greatest Glove buying opportunity—*our 9th Semi-Annual Sale*—**ever made in Chicago.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods—*1st Floor, Main Building.*

150 pcs. All-Wool Plain and Novelty Weaves, 48 and 50 inch—value up to $1.50	50c
150 pcs. All-Wool and Silk and Wool Novelties, 50 inches wide—value $1.25	75c
150 pcs. All-Wool Cheviots, Crepons, and Mixed Suitings—value $1.50	$1.00
150 pcs. All-Wool Fancy Coverts, Check Suitings, and Iridescent Serges—value $1.75	$1.25

In Basement Salesroom—

200 pcs. All-Wool Imported Novelties in Stripes and Plaids—value $1.00	25c
100 pcs. All-Wool Fancy and Plain Weaves	35c
120 pcs. All-Wool and Silk and Wool Cheviots	45c
BLACK GOODS—Figured Mohair and French Imported Whipcord—value 75c	50c

Wash Dress Goods—*In Basement Salesroom.*

50 pcs. Fine Dress Ginghams—value 12½c and 15c—to close at	5c
200 pcs. Fine 36-inch Shirtings and Dress Cambrics	12½c
150 pcs. Zephyr Ginghams, plain and corded—value 25c and 30c—to close at	20c
A NEW DRESS FABRIC—Japonais cloth—in stripes, polka dots, and fancy figures—in delicate shades of lavender, blue, pink—very desirable	15c

Flannel Suitings—*1st Floor, Main Building.*

3-4 French Flannel Suitings—new colors—reduced for this sale from 60c to	40c
Silk and Wool Imported Novelties for Shirt Waists and Children's wear—reduced from $1.00 to	75c

In Basement Salesroom—

REMNANTS and short lengths of Fine Flannels	Half Price.

Black Dress Goods—*2d Floor, Main Building.*

All-Wool Hopsacking—52 in.—regularly $1.50	75c
REMNANTS—In plain and fancy weaves—2 to 6 yd. lengths	Half Price.

Handkerchiefs—*1st Floor*—**ANNEX.**

Ladies' Hdkfs., worth 25c each	15c each.	*Continuation of great sale of "Seconds" of Fine Handkerchiefs.*
Ladies' Hdkfs., worth 30c each	18c each.	
Ladies' Hdkfs., worth 40c each	25c each.	
Men's Hdkfs., worth 25c each	18c each.	
Men's Hdkfs., worth 40c each	25c each.	

We have only small quantities left of the above.

Laces—*1st Floor, Main Building.*

Venetian butter color insertion—Black Bourdon insertion	15c yd.	*These Laces are in great demand.*
Butter color, net top, Venetian Laces, 7 inches wide	28c yd.	
Butter color, net top, Venetian Laces, 10 inches wide	48c yd.	
Black Bourdon Laces—worth 40c	25c yd.	
Black Bourdon Laces—worth 60c	38c yd.	
Black Bourdon Laces—worth 75c	50c yd.	

Embroidery Dept.—*1st Floor, Main Building.*

Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, 4 and 5 inches wide, with fancy colored embroidery—worth 15c	8c yd.
3 assorted cases of Swiss Guipure Insertion, Irish Guipure Edgings, Colored Swiss and Nainsook Edgings, Skirt Flouncings, and wide margin Novelty Nainsook Edgings—worth up to 40c yard	25c yd.
Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Embroidered Skirtings—worth $1.10, $1.50, and $1.75 yard	75c, 90c, and $1.10 yd.

Corsets—*2d Floor, Main Building.*

Fine quality Coutil Corsets, white and drab—worth $6.00—to close at	$2.85
450 dozen fast black Corsets—long waist	80c

Skirts—*2d Floor, Main Building.*

750 Skirts, including changeable silks, Satin du Chien with corded ruffle, fine brilliantine with satin ribbon—all shades—regularly $8.00	$6.00
500 dozen fast black Sateen, embroidered and ruffled	$1.25

Muslin Underwear Dept.—*2d Floor, Main Building.*

Ladies' Gingham Aprons	25c
Ladies' White Aprons	25c
100 Embroidered Skirts	$1.00

Latest novelties in Children's Hats, Caps, and Sunbonnets, also novelties and new styles in Children's Gingham Dresses.

In Basement Salesroom—

Ladies' Embroidered Gowns	50c	*Large assortment of inexpensive Muslin Underwear.*
Ladies' Tucked Drawers	25c	
Children's Drawers	10c	

Jewelry Dept.—*1st Floor*—**ANNEX.**

FINEST QUALITY ROLLED PLATE—

Enameled Link Cuff Buttons (worth $1.75)	90c
Dress Button Sets (worth 75c)	50c

STERLING SILVER—

Fancy Filigree Hair Pins (worth $3.75)	$1.95
Cuff Buttons (worth 75c to $1.00 pair)	50c

SPECIAL—Russian and Norwegian Enameled Novelties at about one-third less than usual prices.

Hosiery—*In Basement Salesroom.*

Ladies' Cotton Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels, Burlington Fast Black. Value 35c. Per pair	25c
Ladies' Cotton Hose, with seamless heels and toes, Burlington Fast Black, 18c pair; 3 pairs for	50c
Ladies' Cotton Hose, with seamless heels and toes, Burlington Fast Black, 13c pair; two pair	25c
Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless heels and toes, Burlington Fast Black, all sizes, 18c pair; 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless heels and toes, Burlington Fast Black, all sizes, 13c pair; 2 pairs for	25c

Underwear—*1st Floor, North Building.*

75 doz Men's Jersey Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, were $1.50	85c
Broken lines of Winter Weights (were up to $4.00 each) at	$1.50
100 Eiderdown Bath Robes at	$5.50 each
150 doz Ladies' Swiss Lisle Vests, ecru and white, are regularly 75c	50c
Black Wool Equestrian Tights, ankle and knee, were $1.50 each	75c and $1.00

In Basement Salesroom.

175 doz Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, usually 75c each	50c
75 doz Men's Jersey Balbriggan (Spring weights) each, were $1.25	75c
100 doz Ladies' Jersey Cotton Vests, high neck and long sleeves, were 50c, each	25c
Also full lines of low neck and sleeveless, at	20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c each

Men's Furnishings—*In Basement*—**ANNEX.**

Tecks, Four-in-Hand, and Puffs—good silk qualities, worth 50c, 75c, and $1.00	25c and 35c each
Suspenders—super quality web—regularly 50c	35c

Boys' Inexpensive Clothing—*Basement Salesroom.*

Boys' Yacht Caps	$ .50	*Every Item Quoted is Much the Lowest in Price and Much the Best in Quality.*
Boys' Zouave Suits	3.95	
Boys' Kilt Suits	2.50	
Boys' Overcoats	3.00	
Boys' Reefers	4.00	
Boys' Knee Pants	1.00	
Boys' Corduroys	1.20	
Boys' Washable Suits	2.25	